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HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT . 1829

HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS



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A

**STATEMENT OF PREMIUMS**

**AWARDED BY THE TRUSTEES**

**OF THE**

**HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS,**

**FROM JULY 1817, TO APRIL 1829;**

**EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE,**

**SCHEDULE OF THE FUNDS,**

**AND**

**A LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.**

**WITH AN APPENDIX.**

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**BOSTON,**

**FREEMAN & BOLLES, PRINT. 81, COURT ST. CORNER OF BRATTLE ST.**

**1829.**



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## STATEMENT, &c.

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It was provided in the original 'Rules for the regulation' of the Humane Society, that 'the Trustees shall appoint some person to deliver a public discourse on the second Tuesday in June, every year, upon some medical subject connected with the principal objects of this Society.' A discourse on some subject connected with the objects of the Society was annually delivered from the year 1787 to the year 1817. This annual discourse was usually published, and an account of the proceedings of the Society was appended to it. In the year 1817, the Trustees were authorized by the Society 'to dispense with, at their discretion, the having a discourse delivered on annual meetings,' and from that time no discourse has been delivered, and no account of the doings of the Society been made public. The Society, however, having during this time steadily pursued the object of the institution, 'the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries,' its executive officers have thought it due to themselves, as well as the community, that the following statement of the premiums they have awarded, should be made public. They have added a few other facts which may render the publication more generally interesting.

April 1829.

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### *List of Premiums awarded from July 1817 to April 1829, both inclusive.*

1817.

<i>July.</i>	To William Emmons, for saving Samuel Campbell	5
<i>Aug.</i>	C. Dexter, for saving a boy, India street	5
	Abijah Adams, for saving a boy, South Boston	5
	Ira Allen, for saving three men, Calf Island	10
	George Robertson, for saving a child of A. Bradford, Esq. Charles street	10



<i>Sept.</i>	John D. Champney, for saving J. F. Getty, Tileston's wharf	- -	3
	Edward Walsh, for saving a child		5
	Daniel Turner, for saving N. Kinney		5
<i>Oct.</i>	Timothy Peters, for saving John Chandler, S. Reading	- -	2
	G. B. Blasland, for saving a boy, Barry's wharf		3
	George Talbot, for saving a boy, Wheeler's Point		5
<i>Nov.</i>	John Prim, for saving a boy, Barnes' wharf		5
	Richards & Lyman, for saving a boy, Tileston's wharf	- -	10
<i>Dec.</i>	Tirrel & Cushing, for saving two men, Boston 1818. harbor	- -	10
<i>Jan.</i>	Picho & Mallet, for saving Job Warrow, Charlestown	- -	6
<i>Feb.</i>	G. Geyer, for saving a child	-	5
<i>March.</i>	T. Wyman, for saving J. P. Bigelow, Middlesex Canal	- - -	15
	Ezra Smith, for saving Nancy Brown, Lynn st.		3
	Mr. Leeds, for saving J. Curtis and J. Fries, Moon Island	- -	5
<i>June.</i>	E. T. Andrews, for saving a boy, Millpond		3
	W. Allen, for saving two boys, Plymouth		20
	Joseph Frost, for saving a Mr. Hamilton, Liver- pool wharf	- -	5
	William Stevenson, for saving David Morey, Foster's wharf	- -	3
	J. & H. Fuller, for saving a Mr. Maldivin, Fitchburg	- -	15
<i>Aug.</i>	E. Bryant, for saving Ezra Oliver, Chelsea		5
	J. Bolter, for saving Daniel Brunnan, Saco river	- - -	20
	Jeremiah Call, for saving a child, India wharf		2
	William Swan, for saving two boys		5
	Down & Witham, for saving a child, near Ann street	- - -	2
<i>Oct.</i>	John Blake, for saving John Place		10
	Ezra Smith, for saving a child, Foster's wharf		10
	George Needham, for saving James McCenney, Town dock	- -	5
	Thomas Doliver and son, for saving three men, Lighthouse	- -	10



	Mary Mitchell, for saving Edward Dalton	5
<i>Nov.</i>	John Young and another, for saving three men in Broad sound - -	4
	Nathan Lee, for saving Abel Lincoln, Long wharf - - -	5
	James Williams, for saving a child -	4
	John Berry, for saving a child, Vose's wharf	3
<i>Dec.</i>	Robert Heard, for saving a child	3
	Wiggins & Jones, for saving two men	2
	W. Wheeler, for saving a boy, Codman's wharf	10
	John Wilson and others, for saving men at Co- hasset, (Wilson a medal) -	45
<i>Jan.</i>	Paine Wiswell, for saving a boy	8
<i>Feb.</i>	John Hendley, for saving a boy	5
<i>March.</i>	Mr. Willshire, British consul at Mogadore, for redeeming American citizens from the Arabs	20
<i>May.</i>	Eleazer Graves, for saving a number of persons from a wreck at sea -	20
	Hayward, Harris & Cummings, for saving J. Lang	9
	G. Plantain, for saving G. Farnam, Curtis's wharf - - -	2
<i>June.</i>	Aaron Pierce, for saving Nathaniel Pitts	2
<i>July.</i>	Daniel Woodward, for saving William Robin- son, Kennebeck river - -	10
	John Lowe, for saving a child, W. B. bridge	3
	H. A. Plumback, for saving Thomas Ayres	3
	J. Willart, for saving a child -	5
	J. Whaler, for saving a child -	5
	Barge's crew, of Fort Warren, for saving two men, Harbor - -	14
	Eben Morgan, for saving a child -	5
	Samuel Perry, for saving a man -	7
<i>Sept.</i>	S. Bartlett, jr. for saving John Bartlett, Ply- mouth - - -	5
	David Miller, for saving David Joseph	2
	—— Thompson, for saving N. Garrin, Bliss's wharf - - -	5
	John Durant, for saving a person -	3
<i>Oct.</i>	D. M. Leavitt, for saving David Pool	5
	E. Bray, for saving John Haff, Long wharf	10
<i>Nov.</i>	Robert Gardner, for saving T. J. Wyman	5
<i>1820.</i>	A. Newman, jr. for saving a son of John Wise	10

<i>Jan.</i>	Diana Millers, for saving Mrs. Charles, West Boston bridge - -	3
<i>Feb.</i>	Samuel Carver, for saving George Findley Edmund R. Smith and others, for saving seven men from perishing in the ice at South Boston	6 45
<i>March.</i>	Charles Granger, for saving a man and woman, Town dock - -	10
<i>May.</i>	Moses Robinson, Henry Robinson, Simeon Robinson, master and crew of sloop Friend- ship, for saving William Chalter and Samuel Floyd, 5th April, 1820, Dillaway's wharf John Davis, for saving Joseph Howe	15 3
<i>June.</i>	Daniel Haynes, for saving Benjamin Tuttle, Knapp's wharf - -	7
<i>July.</i>	N. Mann, for saving a child - - William Bottomore, for saving two boys, Mill creek - - -	3 10
	William Symmes, for saving David Dickson, Plymouth - -	5
	Maj. J. Bartleman, (of Royal British Marines,) for saving William O'Brien, Eastport	20
<i>Aug.</i>	William Wallace, for saving a boy, W. B. bridge William Dupar, for saving a child William Millman, for saving James Grady Thomas Butler, for saving P. and D. Cum- mings, Roxbury Milldam -	2 2 3 5
	A. A. Andrews, for saving a boy, Millpond F. Penniman, for saving G. Jenkins	5 3
<i>Oct.</i>	John Sargent, jr. for saving a child, Barry's wharf Samuel Freeman, for saving a child, Dow's wharf - - -	3 5
	N. McIntire, for saving S. Champney, Clark's wharf - - -	2
<i>Nov.</i>	Horatio Sprague, for repaying Mr. Willshire his expenses - -	20
	George Swett, for saving Mary Ann Lynde, Coney's wharf - -	5
	J. R. Kennison, for saving a child, Howe's wharf John Henry, for saving P. McNammara and P. Lamkin, Charles river -	4 3
	James Crowell, for saving John B. Spear, Quincy river - -	3



<i>Dec.</i>	Isaac Fay, for saving Mary Woodward, Front st.	5
	William Tewksbury, for saving several persons, Harbor	40
	A. B. Tewksbury, for saving five persons, Harbor	10
<i>Jan.</i>	John Hardy, for saving John Adams, Foster's wharf	5
<i>Feb.</i>	Casletta & Baptiste, for saving Thomas Parsons	3
	J. A. Carnes, for saving J. Gould, N. Battery wharf	10
	William Boston, for saving Mr. Rand, Canal bridge	3
<i>March.</i>	Cyrus Nye, for saving four children, Union, Me.	10
	John Bulfinch, for saving Edward Foster, Un- ion, Me.	10
	Midshipman J. P. Kid, for saving a boy, Har- bor	15
	B. Hollis, for saving John Barnett, S. Boston	4
	L. H. Kidder, for saving John Dowe	8
	Clive & Kause, for saving J. P. Clark and George Strappen, Harbor	6
<i>April.</i>	James Doyle, for saving Joseph Fowler, Harbor	3
<i>May.</i>	John Finch, for saving two men, Harbor	20
	Holbrook & Hiler, for saving a boat's crew, Harbor	16
	Fowle & Dearborn, for saving C. H. Rich, Rox- bury	20
	G. McAuly and others, for saving the crew of a vessel, Portsmouth	20
	C. Brewer, for saving a child	2
<i>June.</i>	John O. Maly, for saving a boy, India wharf	10
	J. Lawrence, for saving three men, Harbor	10
	John Larkin, for saving two men, Harbor	10
	J. & M. Riland, for saving a girl, Mill creek	4
<i>July.</i>	Davis & Wilson, for saving three men, Harbor	4
	H. A. Andrews, for saving J. Lane	5
	Pentland & Green, for saving George Smith, Russia wharf	4
	H. Willard, for saving E. Mears, Roxbury	10
<i>Aug.</i>	William White, for saving George Wild, Fax- on's wharf	5
	S. Crane, for saving E. Whiting, Charlestown	5

	Robert Keen, for saving a boy	-	2
<i>Sept.</i>	J. S. Godhue, for saving D. Thompson		2
	John Stetson, for saving a child	-	5
<i>Nov.</i>	Samuel Carver, for saving a man from a well on India street	- -	3
	P. Rice, for saving Daniel Rea, Town dock		3
	William Ripley, for saving a child, Howe's wharf		2
<i>Dec.</i>	Nathaniel Gulliver, for saving Charles Pope, Commercial wharf	- -	10
	G. W. Simpson, for saving Daniel Morrison, 1822. Wheeler's point	- -	7
<i>Jan.</i>	J. Copeland, for saving a Mr. Griggs		6
	Mrs. Hill, for saving Susan Glover, Saugus		15
<i>Feb.</i>	Smith & Williams, for saving a woman, Dor- chester	- - -	8
	—— Osgood, for saving Daniel Jones, Boston		2
	Morris & Norcross, for saving three men who fell from a scow, near the Glasshouse		6
	Curtis, French & Morris, for saving Eleanor Johnson, South Boston	- -	6
	Messerve & Birmingham, for saving a boy, Harbor		20
	Capt. Atwood and four seamen of brig Draco, for saving ten men at sea, from the British brig Woodman, Jan. 5, 1822		40
<i>March.</i>	J. Phelps, for saving B. Harrington, Wheeler's point	- - -	5
<i>April.</i>	Capt. John Smith, of the brig Hannah of St. John's, N. B. for saving several persons at sea, from a wreck of brig Amsterdam Packet		20
	Isaac Pollard, for saving B. S. Codman, C. River	- - -	5
<i>May.</i>	B. Pierce, for saving N. Stone, Plymouth		5
	J. B. Brown, for saving a child, Liverpool wharf		5
	George Hedricks, for saving J. Baxter, Charles river	- - -	5
<i>June.</i>	Charles Tileston, for saving Thomas Stone, Fort hill wharf	- -	5
	George Creech, for saving Edward Welsh, Russia wharf	- - -	3
	William F. Davis, for saving Mary E. Davis		5
	Capt. Simeon Nickerson and son, for saving four persons, Harbor	- -	37



	Daniel Lewis, for saving Thomas Bruce, Corey's wharf	2
	Allen Baker, for saving three boys and a woman, Clarke's wharf	4
	William Baker, for saving a woman	2
<i>July.</i>	G. W. Smith, for saving John Keen	4
	Benjamin Rouse, for saving a boy, Curtis's wharf	10
	J. Phelps, for saving Adam Brounten, Wheeler's point	5
	S. Messer, for saving Daniel Johnson, Howe's wharf	3
	A. Bissey, for saving A. Clive, jr. Exchange wharf	5
<i>Aug.</i>	William Jackson, for saving a boy	5
	Polly Norton and N. Reed, for saving John Davis, Mill creek	4
<i>Sept.</i>	Enoch Palmer, for saving a boy, Lincoln's wharf	5
	Thomas Hunt and another, for saving J. Pierce, Harbor	7
	J. Brigham, for saving Hannah Evans, South Boston bridge	1
	Benjamin Saunder, for saving a child	5
	Robert McKinnie, for saving T. Stone	2
	Sym Hosia, for saving a child, Town dock	5
	Newhall & Girdler, for saving two children	5
	William Garrett, for saving a child	5
	C. Thayer, for saving Benjamin Sargent	5
	Perley Cutter, for saving a child, Glasshouse wharf	5
	William White, for saving a child, T. B. Wales's wharf	5
<i>Nov.</i>	Capt. Bates, for saving John Gardner, between Central and Long wharves	2
	Charles Bent, for saving Charles Davis	2
	R. Hazard, for saving Samuel Williams, Squan-	
1823.	acook river	10
<i>Jan.</i>	Stow & Milburn, for saving T. Bird	4
	Eliza Alwynd, for saving a child, South Boston	2
<i>Feb.</i>	Samuel Charter, for saving Samuel Lanstrom	2
	Jones & Tar, for saving five men, Harbor	10

<i>April.</i>	Walder & Standish, for saving a Mr. Warden,	
	Town dock - - -	3
	Hayden & Deluce, for saving several lives at different times, Harbor - -	10
<i>May.</i>	R. Keen, for saving John Maily -	2
	James Smith, for saving a boy, Parkman's wharf	3
<i>June.</i>	John Page, for saving a boy, South Boston	2
	Three men, for saving Mr. Roberts, Canal bridge - - -	6
	Isaiah King, for saving a boy, India wharf	3
	H. Nickson, for saving O. Cobb -	2
	Twist & Marshall, for saving two men, Salem harbor - - -	10
	B. Snow, for saving F. Merandi, Sargent's wharf	10
	<i>July.</i> Collin, Bird & Whiting, for attempting to save J. W. Hammond, Harbor -	9
	Michael Wait, for saving a child, Central wharf	5
	J. H. Arnold, for saving Samuel Bride	2
	Robert Porter, for saving Miss Ryland, Hallowell	10
	Isaac Smalley, for saving a boy -	2
	Four persons, for saving E. T. Churchill, Lech- mere point - - -	4
	John Bennett, for saving a boy -	2
	Daniel Rogers, for saving a boy, Vinal's wharf	5
	Three persons, for saving William Simpson, Harbor - - -	5
	H. Wilson, for saving a boy, South Boston	3
	William Gragg, for saving a child, Swett's wharf	5
	J. Sillaway, for saving A. Ross, Jackson & Lin- coln's wharf - - -	5
<i>Aug.</i>	James Sinnot, for saving T. Stone, India wharf	10
	O. Sutton, for saving H. S. Higgin, Lewis's wharf	5
	Mary Brunton, for saving C. W. White, jr.	2
	Daniel Whitney, for saving Ebn. Morton, Mill- dam - - -	10
	H. A. Andrews, for saving S. Washburn, Cush- ing's wharf - - -	2
	John Hardy, for saving Benjamin Hemmen- way, Foster's wharf - -	5
	John Stearns, for saving a girl, Millpond	10
	Newcomb & Barnicoat, for saving a girl, May's wharf - - -	15



	Levi Fisk, for saving a child, Wheeler's Point	5
	F. Hauthwait, for saving Sarah Keith, Front st.	5
<i>Sept.</i>	James Ball, for saving a child, Wharf, near Essex street - -	5
	John Thompson, for saving I. Cloutman, Bax- ter's wharf - - -	2
	Jeffry & Jones, for saving Samuel Crocker, Harbor - - -	6
	J. Rope, for saving a child - -	5
	J. Varney, for saving a boy, from a well	10
	F. Atwell, for saving George Prince, South End - - -	5
	A. Thompson, for saving a man, Marshfield	5
<i>Oct.</i>	Humphrey and others, for saving four men, Dorchester - -	4
	Samuel Steenbuck, for saving Z. Bradford, Plymouth - -	10
	Daniel Gragg, for saving B. Edwards	3
<i>Nov.</i>	George Woodward, for saving two children	10
	C. Rogers, for saving Patrick Powers, Mill creek - - -	3
	J. Delano, for saving C. Avery, Long wharf	2
<i>Dec.</i>	Haskell, Baily & Laska, for saving three men, Long wharf - -	30
	Homer & Hall, for saving James Ward, new Jail,	6
	J. C. Burke, for saving James Pease, Commer- cial wharf - -	7 50
<i>1824.</i>		
<i>Jan.</i>	Fitzgerald & Burchsted, for saving Thomas Kenny, India wharf -	12
<i>Feb.</i>	Richard Carrow, for saving Thomas Kenny, India wharf - -	5
	Gurney, Whitman, Gordon, & Porter, for saving a son of N. R. Sturgis, Milldam	40
<i>March.</i>	Bridge & Nickerson, for saving Ellis & Rog- ers, Harbor - - -	35
<i>April.</i>	Benjamin Waddon, for saving E. Pritchard, Long wharf - - -	5
<i>May.</i>	Cate, Shannon and others, for saving two boys, Salem - - -	35
	H. Tewksbury, for saving three men, Harbor	9
	David Bonner, for saving Adam Foster, North End - -	3

	Lecount Harding, and Collins, for saving John Carle, at the T wharf	-	6
<i>June.</i>	Gapped & Whitaker, for saving Mr. Williams, Harbor	-	6
	More & others, for saving Maria Mason, Dorchester	-	6
<i>July.</i>	James Sesser, for saving James Harrison, Russia wharf	-	6
	Chase, Stevens, & Lancy, for saving Mr. Thompson, Codman's wharf	-	9
	F. Ward, for saving eleven persons, Harbor,		20
	N. B. Faunce, for saving a boy,	-	10
<i>Aug.</i>	W. R. M'Clintock, for saving a child, Rowe's whf.		5
	P. Baxter, for do. Barry's wharf		10
	T. B. S. Baker, for saving Mrs. Carpenter, Rowe's wharf	-	2
	Isaac Slade, for saving J. Cowden	-	5
	J. Miers, for saving two children, Tileston's whf.		4
	Roach & Lovis, for saving a child	-	4
	Hoping & Wilmot, for saving John Bennett, Town dock	-	4
	G. Mahaney, for saving L. P. Curtis, A. Ocean		20
	J. Abrams, for saving two boys, Long wharf		6
	Three Men, for saving Edward Wigglesworth, Central wharf	-	3
	S. Burrill, for saving a girl, North End		8
	Hawes & Hill, for saving a child, Milldam		8
	William Bergen, for saving R. Molineux, Russia wharf	-	8
	B. C. Swasey, for saving J. M'Cromby, India whf.		10
	Fiske, Jowder, & Wallace, for saving three men, Beverly,	-	40
<i>Sept.</i>	Thos. Niles, for saving several persons, Harbor,		10
	F. Wilson, for saving two children, near State Prison	-	3
	C. Lovell, for saving a child, Long wharf		10
	L. Bruce, for saving John Hodge, Miller's river		3
	Daniel Kinsley, for saving Isaac Dodge, Central bridge	-	10
	William Backett, for saving a seaman		10
	S. Keen, for saving F. J. Dennie, Chelsea		5
	J. R. Wheeler, for saving a child from privy		5



	L. Taylor, for saving a child, Mill creek	3
	William Parkman, for saving Wm. H. Barnes, Hancock's wharf	10
	William Dole, for saving Charles Deford, New- buryport	10
<i>Oct.</i>	John Woster, for saving J. Cosmer, Foster's whf.	7
	John Holmes, for saving two girls	2
	Hill & Bass, for saving T. Christy, Homer's whf.	4
	R. Speed, for saving F. Bowen	5
	T. L. Stewart for saving a boy, Front street	7
	Capt. Collins & others for saving two men, Harbor	17
	M. Holden, for saving a boy, S. Boston	5
	Dearborn & Dabney, for saving S. A. Dana, Jamaica Pond silver cup and medal	
<i>Nov.</i>	James Williams, for saving C. H. Rich, T whf.	5
	Simmons, Harding, & Howes, for saving two women, Quincy,	6
	N. Osborn, for saving a boy Baxter's wharf	5
<i>Dec.</i>	Crews of two vessels, for saving crew of another vessel, Nahant	20
	David Atherton, for saving a child	5
	Dexter & Eager, for saving M. Cooperton, Ellis's wharf	6
<i>1825.</i>	Mr. Seving, for saving Robert Morse, Harbor	2
<i>Jan.</i>	J. Teel, for saving C. A. Crane, Medford	8
<i>Feb.</i>	Spragin, Nichols, & Chase, for saving J. Seunt- ling, Wheeler's Point	6
<i>March.</i>	Enoch Joy, for saving John Beaverstocke, S. Boston bridge	5
<i>April.</i>	L. B. Hustis, for saving Mr. Tobey, near the Almshouse	3
<i>May.</i>	Cloutman & Son, for saving John McIntire, Long wharf	7 50
<i>June.</i>	French, E. & C. Beal, for saving Abram Tower	30
	Trimble, Barfield, & Rich, for saving a man, Cambridge	3
	E. C. Enus, for saving a child	3
<i>July.</i>	——— for saving a boy, Craigie's bridge	2
	Edward Western, for saving a child	5
	F. Sisson, for do. Andover	10

	Mr. Smith, for saving a boy named Robinson,	
	May's wharf	5
	E. O. Brien, for saving C. O. Donnell, Millpond	3
	Larabee & Malvary, for saving J. Ham and wife,	
	Roxbury canal	4
<i>Aug.</i>	——— for saving ———, ———	3
	——— for saving ———, ———	4
	William Waters, for saving a boy, May's wharf	5
	H. Pinkham, for saving J. Towns, Central whf.	10
	Daniel McCurdy, for saving John Dorrity	3
	Mrs. R. Wilson, for saving two boys, Charlestown	5
<i>Sept.</i>	R. G. Amory, jr. for saving a boy, Thaxter's	
	wharf	8
	Bennett & Nelson, for saving a boy, Barry's whf.	5
	Kelly & Spaulding, for saving two persons	8
	Kennedy & Bonner, for saving William Fenton,	
	Russia wharf	6
	John Miles and wife, for saving Mrs. G. Si-	
	monds, Lexington	10
	David Hall, for saving James Ward, Milldam	5
	W. H. Coleridge, for saving J. E. & B. F.	
	Thayer, Back bay	10
<i>Oct.</i>	J. McGlathlin, for saving a boy, India wharf	3
<i>Nov.</i>	Samuel Baxter, for saving a boy, May's wharf	3
<i>Dec.</i>	Wm. Bickerford, for saving a boy, Wheeler's pt.	5
	Baker & Scally, for saving M. Kay, Mill Creek,	2
	H. Wilson, for saving A. Bartlett, Dorchester,	1
1826.	A. R. & G. Tewksbury, two persons, Harbor	40
<i>Jan.</i>	J. T. Brown, for saving C. W. Blagg, Is. Java,	20
	G. W. Simpson & others, for saving Capt. Hill	
	and crew, South Boston	25
<i>Feb.</i>	L. Turner, for saving Abram Brumscob, be-	
	tween Central and Long wharves	2
	Rimpton & Goldthwaite, for saving John Car-	
	ney, Lechmere point	10
	Abram Wyman, for saving I. F. Prentiss, W.	
	Cambridge	5
<i>April.</i>	F. J. Hoyt, for saving W. Richardson, Canal bridge	3
	—— Hopkins, for saving J. Cook, near Truro	10
	B. Hodgkins, for saving two persons at sea	20
<i>May</i>	Abram Thompson, for saving a boy, Hancock's	
	wharf	5



	Reed & Hall, for saving George Crawford, between Central and Long wharves	2
	C. Miller, for saving two women, Front street	8
	Bassett & Hastings, for saving Barnard Darby	5
	Two Sons of T. Sullivan, for saving J. Dill, Hancock's wharf	6
<i>June.</i>	J. F. Pulsifer, for saving John Madison, Lech- mere point	10
	Wm. Bartley, for saving Wm. P. Brigg, S. End	5
	William D. Scott, for saving Charles Grover, Haskins's wharf	5
<i>July.</i>	Eaton & Cushing, for saving G. Tileston, L. & Wheelwright's wharf	5
	Almira Nutting, for saving a child, Amory's whf.	4
	G. Morton, for saving James Adams, S. End	2
<i>Aug.</i>	Charles Shepherd, for saving C. More	2
	T. Allen and others, for saving five men, Charles- town, near the bridge	30
	Isaac Mellen, for saving David Johnson	3
	Rowe & Day, for saving three men, Harbor,	10
	L. Dunn, for saving James Hamilton, India whf.	2
	John York, for saving Mrs. Collins, Mill creek	10
	D. Porter, for saving Mr. Hamilton, Exchange whf.	5
	P. Cushing, for saving a child, Lincoln's wharf	5
	L. Pierce, for saving a child,	5
<i>Sept.</i>	C. Harlow, for saving a child, Mill creek	10
	Thomas Gleason, for saving a child Bird's whf.	4
	W. P. Mead, for saving three men, Quincy river	10
<i>Dec.</i>	D. P. Swan, for saving H. Hobbs, India whf.	5
	S. Nichols, for saving a child, Curtis's wharf	5
	J. & R. Smith, Hodgdon, & Grindler, for sav- ing Miss Warren, Charles river	12
<i>Jan.</i>	Butler & Dyer, for saving two men	6
	George Lewis, for saving C. Davis, Lewis whf.	3
	Singer & Sprout, for saving a boy, Wheeler's pt.	2
<i>April.</i>	John Hunter, for saving a child, Hancock's whf.	5
	Tewksbury & Burrill, for saving a man, Harbor	6
	Longley & Skidmore, for saving a man, South Boston	2
<i>May.</i>	William Hawes, for saving a child, Harris's whf.	2
	Atwood & Riley, for saving H. Vannishon, Harbor	5
	E. Leman, for saving a child, Foster's wharf	5

<i>June.</i>	Rosina Clary, for saving James Weathers,		
	Wheeler's point	-	2
	James Kareney, for saving a boy, Central wharf		2
	Daniel Pettis, for saving Peter Hardy, Bird Island		4
	William Burt, for saving James Dewing		4
	Phillips, Disker, & Atkins, for saving Hiram Thompson, Provincetown	-	6
	Five persons, (belonging to Eastham, Wellfleet and Truro,) for saving Capt. J. W. Trott and others, Cape Cod	-	50
<i>Aug.</i>	Capt. Coombs and Jacob Baker, for saving the captain, crew and passengers of schr. Olive Branch, Harbor	-	55
	David Clark, for saving a boy named Taylor, Rice's wharf	-	2
	James Welsh, for saving a child named Nathaniel Walker, Wales's wharf	-	5
	Joseph Lovell, for saving Mr. Singer, Cobb's whf.		2
	Jeremiah Daley, aged 14, for saving Andrew Loring, aged 14, Russia wharf	-	2
	William F. Bowen, for saving Alpheus Atherton		5
	Asaph Grover, for saving a son of C. C. Nichols, from a vault	-	10
	Weston Freeman, jr. George Peterson and Martin Southworth, of Duxbury, for saving D. Warren and J. Brewster, between Plymouth and Duxbury	-	9
	John Wise and Lary Dunn, for saving a son of widow Emmons	-	4
	William Ayers and Eben. Francis, for saving Lemuel Ayers and William Garritson, between Hancock's wharf and Williams's island		5
<i>Oct.</i>	Peter Cutler, for saving a son of C. W. Leland, Cobb's wharf	-	2
	Albert Stevens, for saving Joseph Bowker		2
	Moses Warren and Ozias Rice, for saving ———		5
<i>Dec.</i>	Merrill & Tonne, for saving John Hadley, from a clay pit	-	2
<i>March.</i>	Rebecca S. Tufts, for saving a son of Eben. Nichols, from a well in Malden, vote of thanks and	-	5
[She was assisted by a son of R. Guildford; all			



	the children were about seven years old.]	
	Barnabas Thayer, (68 years old,) for saving J. F. Pratt, Braintree	10
	Joseph L. C. Amee, for saving Mrs. Shaw, Windmill point	5
May.	Francis Williams and Benjamin Smith, for saving a man, Long wharf	5
June.	John Gould, for saving A. W. Colburne, Rice & Darling's wharf	5
	Joseph Lovett, for saving a child of Mr. Cassin, Foster's wharf	3
	William Rimmer, for saving Joseph Arnold, Sea street	3
July.	Ellis Andrews and Isaac Ewell, jr. for saving three boys in the outward harbor	—
	Allen H. Bacon, skipper, (five dollars,) William Phillips, G. W. Green, Fitz W. Griffin, (three dollars each,) George Gallusia, boy, (one dollar,) for saving J. Fenno, J. W. Winkley and R. Sheaf, Boston harbor	15
Aug.	Benjamin Simmons, for saving Thomas Hastings, Coffe dam, Western avenue	5
Sept.	William H. Gulliver, for saving Samuel Lawrence, Boston free bridge	6
	Ira Shannon and Ira Mooney, for saving two children, N. England Glasshouse wharf	10
	Francis O'Brien for saving a son of William Gridley, bottom of South street	1
Oct.	Simeon Towne, for saving Mrs. Jordan, Berry's wharf	5
	Thomas Blanchard, for saving a child of John H. Grimm	5
	John Lang, for saving E. Leavitt, near Gibb's lane	3
Nov.	Isaac Wilkins, for saving two men, Barry's wharf	3
	Jonas Stratton, for saving Joseph Stevens, a boy, Charles street	20
	Abiel Caldwell, for saving W. N. Sawyer and J. Colby, India wharf	2
Dec.	Mrs. Dorrety, for saving a child, Mill creek	2
	Joseph Smith and William Rowe, for saving four men, Central wharf	10
1829.		
Jan.	James L. Gowdry, for saving a child, Mill creek	2

<i>March.</i> Wm. G. Badger & B. Porter, for saving Wm.	
P. Fuller and George Holt,	- 10
George Harlow, for saving Thomas S. With-	
ington	- 5
<i>April.</i> Judith Keyes, for saving a child	- 2

In many of these cases, medals were given, instead of the money.

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#### COMMUNICATIONS.

The following may serve as a specimen of the communications which are made to the Trustees on behalf of those who are candidates for premiums. It must be remembered, however, that many of the most interesting cases are not detailed in the applications for a reward, but the facts are ascertained by the Trustees from an investigation which it is their practice to make by committees.

I, MARK FERNALD, of Saco, of lawful age, testify and say, that on or about the third day of June last past, about four o'clock in the afternoon as I was at work in my blacksmith's shop, a person ran towards me and exclaimed that Daniel Brannen was in the river. I immediately ran to the door and saw him in the river about twenty feet below the log from off which he fell, and according to the best of my judgment he was then about thirty feet from the shore; I immediately ran to the edge of the water, which was but a few feet from my shop, where there were some logs made fast with a rope, which rope I endeavored to take from the logs to fasten round a man who was then throwing off his clothes to go after said Brannen, and while stooping down to untie the rope, a person leaped over my back into the river, whom I immediately discovered to be Joseph Bolter, of Biddeford. The river above-mentioned is the eastern branch of Saco river running under the bridge leading from Cutt's Island, so called, to the village of Saco. Brannen, when he fell from the log, was two hundred and thirty-nine feet above the edge of the milldam upon the falls, and when said Bolter first caught hold of him, he was about eighty feet above said dam. They then went down the stream together about forty feet, Bolter holding the boy with one hand and endeavoring to gain the shore with the other; but finding it impossible, he put the boy upon his back and told him to hold on by his clothes; then with the greatest exertions,



and to the admiration of about two hundred spectators, succeeded in gaining the shore so near as that he caught hold of a slab which stuck in the mud, which was about twenty-five feet above the pitch of said dam; when a person waded in and received the boy from him. The water is seldom higher in Saco river than it has been this season, and I think, that at the time Brannen fell in, it was as high within two feet, as it has been this summer. Bolter had on his trowsers and shirt when he jumped into the water. The stream at this time was extremely rapid.

MARK FERNALD.

York, ss. July 15th, 1818. Sworn to and subscribed before me,  
 GEORGE THACHER, jr. *Justice of the Peace.*

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The following are among the facts attending the bold and successful exertions of Mr. John Wilson, one of the Branch Pilots of this port, and the crew of his pilot-boat, Messrs. Matthew Hunt, Thomas Hall and John Williams, in saving the lives of Nathaniel W. Merrill, master, Thomas Norwood, mate, William A. Rice, J. W. Sherburn, William Jepson, Michael Keep, Joseph Hayden, Cæsar Sautley, and Joseph —, a Swede, seamen of the barque Sarah & Susan, when exposed to the most imminent danger on the wreck of that vessel in Boston bay, on Sunday the 6th of December last. [1818.]

About ten o'clock in the morning, and during the gale of that day, a pilot-boat arrived with information of having seen a number of water casks afloat in the bay, on which Mr. Wilson called all his men, and stated to them, that from the place the water casks were seen, some vessel must be on Cohasset Rocks, and they immediately all agreed if possible, to go to her relief. On boarding the boat she was found to be aground by the stern, when a number of men jumped into her, and running forward to her bow and on her bowsprit, brought the boat on an even keel, and she floated into deeper water. They beat down the harbor when the gale was so violent that they could scarcely carry sail enough to manage the boat. By the time they passed the lighthouse, the gale moderated, and they did not pass the schooner P——,\* Capt. R——, until they were more than a league from the light and then within a league of the wreck. They did not speak the schooner, but passed

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\* The Captain of this schooner was blamed for not affording assistance. He may be able, perhaps, to justify himself.

so near her as to see a man on board point with a trumpet in the direction of the wreck the schooner had passed. Soon after the pilot-boat came in sight of the wreck, which was rolling in a heavy sea, with the men clinging to one of the masts. This was part of the barque, consisting of her upper works, which had separated from the bottom while on the rocks, and had drifted about two leagues from the rocks, with the mizzenmast only standing, to which the survivors were clinging. At the time the schooner P—— passed the wreck, the officers, supercargo, and crew were all alive. The pilot-boat soon came along side, and by using great caution and skill, Mr. Wilson and his crew had the heartfelt satisfaction of saving all that remained on the wreck when the boat came in sight. This was done in a small skiff boat, rowed cross-handed by one man, Matthew Hunt, who took off the men, three at a time, which was all the boat would carry. Capt. Merrill remained until he was taken off with the last three. Some were so weak and exhausted as not to be able to stand on board the pilot-boat, for some time, but by the humane attention of Mr. Wilson and his men, they were all happily restored to sufficient strength to enable them to stand, on the return of the boat to town.

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*To the President of the Humane Society.*

BOSTON, June, 1820.

Having been at the Millpond, on the 21st inst. with another young man by the name of John Planter, the subscriber perceived three boys at a distance of three or four hundred feet, in distress. Without hesitation he stripped himself, and pressed toward them, when only one remained with the upper part of his head on the surface. He seized the one who was sinking, who immediately grasped round his neck; then took the other, who did the same; then sounding for the other, caught him by the chin, which hold failed, and with difficulty he gained the surface with the two; who girted his throat, and foamed in his face, so that with difficulty he could breathe, and cry for help. Not being obtained, he swam to the shore and delivered them to another boy; then proceeded for the other, but all was vain, and after diving, became so exhausted as to return home.

WILLIAM BOTTOMORE.

Names of witnesses, John Planta, Susan Cushing, Catharine Meginess.



WITH reluctance, and only in conformity with the repeated solicitations of a friend, I make the following statement relative to the number of men myself and family have been instrumental in saving from drowning. My reluctance proceeds from a knowledge that it is intended for the Humane Society, by whom I have already been so highly rewarded, that I fear being thought importunate.

In Dec. 1799, I saved a sailor who fell from an English ship at anchor in the harbor, in a strong N. W. gale, from drowning.

In 1800, I saved John Calef, of York, from the mast head of his schooner, which was sunk on Fawn Bar. Black Sam, who assisted me, has since been drowned in the Gut.

In March, 1809, I saved Thomas Gould, a colored man, from a pickey boat's mast-head, on Winthrop's Bar. He had hung at the mast-head from 8 o'clock at night to 8 in the morning; he was nearly exhausted, and I kept him at my house two weeks, before he was sufficiently recovered to leave the island. His two companions were drowned, his brother, one of them, died in his arms.

In May, 1817, I saved the seven men, for which the Humane Society so richly rewarded me.\*

In the summer of the same year, or the year after, I saved three sons of Capt. Thomas Curtis from drowning, near Deer Island. They imprudently attempted to come to town, against my advice, it blowing hard, and upset their boat.

In July, 1820, I saved two men from drowning, on my way home from town; several boats ahead of me steering same way, one boat with two young men in her within hail, blowing fresh, thought they carried sail imprudently, hailed and advised them to shorten sail; they did not, but in jibing, upset. I soon picked them up, and landed them in safety on Noddle's Island. I towed their boat ashore, and proceeded home. One of the young men's name is Newell, he is an apprentice to John D. Howard; the other's name I do not recollect.

In August, 1820, I saved William Morrison from drowning on Fawn Bar. He was alone, in an open boat. While at breakfast, received an alarm by Mr. Wyman from Point Shirley that a boat had gone to pieces on the bar. I looked with my glass, and saw one man standing with the water to his breast, and flood tide, his situation very perilous. I made all haste,

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\* The account of this transaction is annexed.

with my cousin, John W. Tewksbury, to his relief. It blew hard from north, and a heavy sea; shipped several into my little canoe, and on reaching Mr. Morrison, found his boat gone to pieces. He had fortunately thrown the ballast out of her, and as the tide rose he straddled one of the gunwales, and had floated off the bar into deep water. He was much exhausted; made home at my house for three weeks. I feared he would not recover.

The last five men who were saved from drowning on Winthrop's Bar, by a boat from Deer Island, I was not active in saving, any farther than that I crossed the gut, and brought the naked man, who gave the alarm, to my house, where the other five were afterwards brought, and made comfortable until the next day, when I brought them to town. My son, Abijah R. Tewksbury, was the active man in saving these men; he had gone to their relief before I knew of their danger.

WILLIAM TEWKSBURY.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1820.

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Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, gives the following particulars of his instrumentality in rescuing seven persons from drowning in Boston outer-harbor, on Monday, 26th May, 1817:—

Mr. Tewksbury, with his son, a lad of seventeen years old, were at work collecting ballast on the eastern part of Point Shirley, near Winthrop's Head; at about 4, P. M. a boy from Point Shirley came to inform him that a pleasure-boat had upset in a direction between Deer Island and Long Island. Without waiting for farther information, he took his son into his canoe, set his foresail, (the wind blowing heavy she would not bear more, and with this in passing the gut she shipped nearly a barrel of water,) and run in through Pudding Point Gut, without being certain of an object. After passing the gut, he stood on in a direction for Long Island nearly half a mile, without discovering the object of his search; he then saw his wife and children on the beach of Deer Island running toward Sound Point, which encouraged him to keep on the same course; he soon after discovered the heads of several men in the water, and as they rose and fell in the sea it appeared to him, their number must be twenty or thirty. Seeing



so many unfortunate fellow-beings struggling for life, and knowing the little burthen and tittleish construction of his canoe, (she being of the smallest class of lap-streaks) and a heavy sea running, his apprehensions for his own and his son's lives in attempting to save them, were great. He took in his sail, however, rowed up, and succeeded in getting seven persons into his canoe, and was in the act of seizing the eighth, (which were all that were above water when he first discovered them, although he thought their number greater,) when his son said, '*Father the canoe is sinking; we shall all perish.*' He had been fully sensible of the danger of the undertaking at the commencement of it; but afterwards his feelings became so excited as to make him forget self, in saving others, until his son's exclamation exposed to him his perilous situation;—six inches of water in his canoe; nine in number on board; the upper part of her gunwale but three inches above water; blowing heavy, and a heavy sea running and constantly washing on board; and being a large half mile from the nearest land;—he was obliged to leave the other unfortunate man hanging on the stern of the jolly-boat, whose painter being fast to the sunken pleasure-boat, allowed the stern of the jolly to rise within twelve or eighteen inches of the surface. Of the men saved, one was so fresh that he could bail; one other could sit up; the other five were inanimate in the bottom of the canoe. He had to paddle her (there not being room to row) before the wind, and just reached Sound Point. The instant she struck, she filled with water from the violence of the sea. Exertions were still necessary to save the five half-drowned, helpless men in the bottom of the canoe, on which occasion, Mrs. Tewksbury, in giving her assistance, was much hurt by the death-like gripe of one of the men. Another of the men had such fast hold of a part of the boat, that it required all Mr. Tewksbury's strength to loosen his gripe. They were conveyed expeditiously in a cart to his house, where hot blankets, rubbing, and hot tea were applied for their recovery. Four of them did not recover, so as to speak, for about three hours.

There were eleven persons in the boat when she upset, two of whom attempted to swim on shore, and were seen (by the survivors) to perish, about thirty rods from the boat; one was supposed to have been drowned in the cabin. Those saved, he thinks had been in the water, supported by the end of the

main boom and head of the mast, about fifty-five minutes. After landing them, he returned, with all possible expedition, to the rescue of the unfortunate man left on the jolly. He was gone.

The distance between the place where Mr. Tewksbury was at work and the place of the accident, was one mile and a half. At the time of the accident there was a canoe with two men from Charlestown, and a lobster boat with one man from Boston, at Deer Island; the men, either from the insufficiency of their boats or the heaviness of the wind, dared not risk themselves to the assistance of the drowning men.

The following day Mr. Tewksbury weighed the pleasure boat, expecting to find one body in her cuddy; it was not there; he then brought the survivors to Boston.

The black boy was nearly dead when carried to the house; Mrs. Tewksbury thought vomiting would promote his recovery; his jaws were so firmly set, that to administer some warm turkey oil, (the best and only medicine in the house) they had to force his jaws open with an iron spoon. In half an hour the oil operated and gave relief.

*Names of persons who were saved.* Thomas Currier, William Currier, John Humphrey, Stephen Jackman, William Brewer, a lad of 16 years of age, Charles Field, Bossa, a Lascar lad.

*Names of those who were lost.* Benjamin Thayer, Elisha Tobey, William Frost and Michael Whittemore.

*To the President of the Humane Society.*

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 16, 1821.

Sir: It affords me great gratification to detail to you, as president of a society which does honor to our country, the circumstances relative to the gallant conduct of acting Midshipman James P. Kidd, in rescuing from death a young lad of the name of Bassett, at the imminent hazard of his own life.

On the 1st of February, a few hours previous to the ice breaking up in this harbor, we were attracted by the cries of a boy who had fallen through the ice betwixt this ship and the North Battery Wharf. Mr. Kidd, accompanied by two men, jumped into a boat, in which he proceeded to his rescue. The ice was sufficiently strong to retard the progress of the boat, though not capable of bearing the weight of a man. By



means of a couple of oars he succeeded in getting a footing upon the ice, when, influenced by the most humane and generous feelings at seeing a fellow-being at the last extremity, (for the young lad said he was quite exhausted and could not hold on the ice any longer) rushed forward with a boat-hook in his hand, and succeeded in hauling him out. It was the work of a moment. The ice was so weak that on his return to the boat he had to drag the boy a great part of the way on his hands and knees. His daring intrepidity and decision of conduct was the sole means, under Providence, of saving the boy's life, as no timely assistance could have been rendered from any other quarter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

CHARLES H. CALDWELL,  
Lieut. U. S. Ship Independence.

ROXBURY, May 2, 1821.

*To Capt. Benjamin Rich.*

Dear Sir: You request me to give you a circumstantial account of the accident which happened to your son Charles, on April 6th.

Charles and two of his schoolfellows, William H. Fowle, between 12 and 13 years old, and Henry R. Dearborn, between 11 and 12 years old, were playing by a small pond near the schoolhouse; Charles fell from a projecting rock into the deepest part of the pond, where the water was then about seven feet deep, it being increased by the melted snow. Charles sunk and rose so that the top and back part of his head were above the surface of the water. The two lads who were near tried to reach him with their hands, and to throw the ends of their handkerchiefs to him, but they could not reach him. They then threw a small dry tree into the water very near him, but he took no notice of it, neither could they make him hear. The elder boy then ran for something else, he brought the branch of a tree, which the younger lad catching hold of, jumped with it in his hands into the water where it was not so deep as his height, reached it to Charles, who was wholly under water except his hands, which were raised above his head. He put the end of the branch into Charles's hand, but he appeared not to be sensible of it till it was rubbed forward and backward against his hand; he then seized it very fast,

and the lad drew Charles towards him and carried him out of the pond. Charles's strength was much exhausted, his countenance changed, and for a short time he was not conscious of his situation. The lads brought him home in their arms. The means that were afterwards used, I believe, have been mentioned to you. I greatly regret the accident, but feel thankful to heaven that he is spared to you; and that he may long be spared, and afford you all that satisfaction and comfort, that a good and promising child is calculated to give his parents, is the ardent hope of

Yours, with much esteem,  
JACOB N. KNAPP.

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*To the Corresponding Secretary.*

SALEM, February 17, 1824.

Rev. and Dear Sir : I take the liberty of addressing you, as the organ of the Humane Society of Boston, in behalf of a very worthy laboring man in my society, who, with his father-in-law, Mr. Nathaniel Shannon, succeeded, a few days ago, at much hazard of their own lives, in saving two children from drowning, who had fallen through the ice. You will find enclosed their affidavits, taken before a justice of the peace, and witnessed by two females, who were spectators of the whole scene. Having understood that the Humane Society occasionally reward efforts of this kind, they have ventured to present for your consideration their own case. I can only say, that if it should be compatible with the views of the society to notice their humane and generous exertions to save these youth, it will afford me great satisfaction to communicate any expressions of the society's approbation which they may think proper to bestow.

With much respect Sir, for yourself and the excellent Society you represent, I am yours,  
ELIAS CORNELIUS.

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The affidavit of James S. Cate, referred to in the foregoing communication, is as follows :

I, JAMES S. CATE, of Salem, county of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yeoman, on solemn oath declare, that on the 10th day of February, current, being near the North River, in said Salem, I heard the cries of boys in distress, upon said river, and ran to their relief. I had previously



informed my father-in-law, Mr. Nathaniel Shannon, who was near and who instantly accompanied me to the place. Having provided ourselves with boards, we went out upon the ice, which had become very rotten in consequence of a thaw which existed at the time, and found one boy, named William Berry, had fallen through the ice, near the channel of the river, and another boy named Henry Gardner, son of Joseph Gardner, was endeavoring to get him out. The ice breaking, both boys were in the water. I approached them with my board, as near as possible, and in the act of seizing one of them, the ice gave way under me and I instantly sunk in with them. My father-in-law, who was just in the rear of myself, fell through the ice about the same time, but succeeding in raising himself out of the ice, came to my assistance, and I was enabled soon after to extricate myself. In the mean time, one of the boys (Gardner) had got upon the ice, and though he fell through two or three times, by throwing himself down his whole length and rolling over and over upon the ice according to the direction of my father-in-law, he reached one of the boards, and was afterwards got off in safety. We now became convinced that we could not rescue the other boy, who had already sunk out of sight, without other means than we possessed. I went therefore, by the help of my board, to the shore, and with the aid of some others, who were standing by, got out a small boat upon the ice, and drew it to the place of danger, where my father-in-law and one of the boys remained upon their board. They got into the boat, and my father-in-law being now in the hole of the ice which had become large enough to admit one end of the boat, saw the boy, who had sunk near the surface, and reached down and took him up. The child had been under water ten minutes or more, and when taken up was apparently dead. After making some further efforts we all got to the shore, and medical assistance being called, the child was fortunately resuscitated and with his companion is now doing well. The lads were both about eight years of age, and the depth of the water where they fell in was supposed to be at the time between ten and twelve feet.

JAMES S. CATE.

*Essex*, ss. February 17, 1824. Then James S. Cate, made solemn oath that the foregoing affidavit by him subscribed, is true in every particular.

Before me, JOHN PUNCHARD, *Justice of Peace*.

SALEM, April 27, 1824.

Dear Sir : I enclose an account of the resuscitation of the lad who was drowned in the North River the last winter, given by Dr. Kittredge, the physician who attended him. From what I can learn, it appears that the youth was under water a little short of *a quarter of an hour*. If any further particulars should be wished, it will afford me great pleasure to obtain and communicate them.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,  
E. CORNELIUS.

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Mr. Cornelius, Sir: I should have complied with your request sooner had not circumstances prevented me from so doing. The following are the circumstances respecting the child in question as near as I can now recollect; if any further information should be required it will be attended to with pleasure. Yours with respect, I. KITTREDGE, Jr.

Salem, April 23, 1824.

On the 10th of February last I was called to visit William Berry, who was drowned by accidentally breaking through the ice in North River, in this town. When I first saw the child it was about 3-4 past 5 P. M. Means had been used to resuscitate him previous to my arrival, and there were then some signs of life. The means that had been used appeared inadequate, however, for the restoration of the child, although the vital functions were still in a great degree maintained. As the prospect of recovery began rather to lessen than increase, I therefore ordered that the child should be wiped dry, and having wrapped him in blankets, to be placed in bed between two other persons, care being taken to elevate the head a little and incline the body to the right side to prevent any obstruction of circulation through the heart. This was accordingly done as soon as possible; the doors of the apartment were opened to admit fresh air, and no more attendants admitted than absolutely necessary. Friction was then applied by means of warm flannel, to the feet, hams, and sides, and stimulants to the region of the heart, to the wrists, ancles, and temples. From the time he was placed in bed (which was as near as I can judge about 6 o'clock,) till half past 9 he manifested but little signs of life, and for some time his recovery appeared hopeless. The appearance of the child at this time was as



follows. Every part of the body was cold, but without any rigidity of the muscles, excepting of the lower jaw, which was firmly closed; the bowels were hard and distended, eyes half closed and of a glassy appearance, and the lips of a livid color; no signs of respiration were observable, and, as far as I could determine, circulation appeared for a time suspended; fortunately, however, he did not remain long in this situation. Friction was constantly applied to the several parts of the body beforementioned, together with stimulant applications, which were administered several times internally. About 8, some slight pulsations of the heart were felt; heated bricks covered with flannel were then applied to the feet and sides, after which the heat of the body began gradually to be restored, a perspiration soon became perceptible—first upon the abdomen, which was succeeded by a free and general perspiration. After the power of swallowing was restored, an emetic was given; the operation of this was favorable, though attended with considerable discharge of blood; the water was soon after evacuated from the bowels, and the patient was in a few days restored to a tolerable state of health: nothing remarkable afterwards occurred.

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*To the Corresponding Secretary.*

NEWBURYPORT, August 10, 1824.

Dear Sir: Mr. Smith, of this town, informed me that it was your desire to have the case stated a little more explicitly in regard to the situation and danger to which my son Charles, eight years old, was exposed, when William Dole extricated him from the ice, in January of the last year. The following facts you may rely to be substantially true. The Merrimack had been frozen several days, and people were frequently passing over it on the ice, skating, &c. My son, with several other boys, went on to amuse themselves. When they returned it was somewhat dark, Charles being a little forward of his fellows, either broke through the ice, or fell into a hole made by the tide, I could not ascertain which; and it being dark, neither of the boys could say. However, it being about midchannel, and the tide ebbing rapidly, he was swept down by the current so as to bring his toes up against the under side of the ice, he holding with his fingers half bent upon the edge of it. Thus you will perceive he was on his back, and

the water on a line just above his ears. At first all the boys ran and left him, but William, a boy of nine years old, soon returned to him, told him not to be frightened, and he would get him out. From what I could learn from the boys, I should think Charles had now been in the water about five minutes. William failed in his first effort to disengage him, and nearly slipped into the hole with him. He made this effort standing and reaching out his hands. He then laid himself down, stuck the toes of his shoes as hard as he could against the ice, made Charles seize his left arm a little above the wrist, while he took the same hold of Charles's arm ; then grappling each other with their right hands, commenced the struggle which terminated in Charles's rescue. Perhaps I am tedious in being so particular. If so, I pray you to excuse me, and I will only add, that it was quite dark ; that the boys who were in company at the time Charles fell in did not return ; and that no person, either directly or indirectly, but William Dole, rendered him any assistance. Be pleased, sir, to pardon me for thus intruding upon your notice ; a strong sense of duty and of gratitude it is that has prompted me to do so. If it is in my power to render you any farther information that you may think necessary, a line addressed to me by mail shall be immediately attended to.

With respectful consideration, I am your obedient humble  
servant,  
SAMUEL T. DEFORD.

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*To the President and Directors of the Humane Society.*

Gentlemen : The object of this is to state a few facts respecting a young gentleman, named Freeborn Sisson, from Warren, Rhode Island, who is now at Mr. Putnam's school, in Andover, Massachusetts. I have a son at the same school, who is ten years old. He, with other lads, were skating last winter on the large pond in Andover north parish, and a large place being open, which my son did not discover till too late to avoid it, unfortunately he went in. There were several boys about my son's age near him, when he went in ; they were alarmed and fled from him. Sisson, was at some distance, but, seeing his alarming situation, hastened to him with the greatest rapidity, and reached a stick to him which happened to be on the ice, but did not succeed with that. He then laid down, and crawled to the very *edge of the ice*,



and by means of a handkerchief which he had the good fortune to reach him, he succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave ; this he did, *at the most imminent hazard of his own life*, as it was early in the season, and the ice was thin, particularly so near the hole. I view him (under God) as the sole preserver of my son's life at that time, as no other lad was on the pond who was large enough to have done what he did ; and in a very few moments more he must have perished, as he was almost exhausted when he got him out. I also understand this same young gentleman saved a small lad in Providence, who fell from a wharf and was near drowning, when Sisson plunged in and brought him on shore. This fact I am not personally knowing to, but have it from such authority, *that I have no question of its truth*.

Most respectfully, I am Gentlemen, your very humble servt.

PHINEAS FOSTER.

Boston, June 30, 1825.

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THE schooner Willow, navigated by Aaron and Benjamin Hodgkins only, (Aaron Hodgkins being master) sailed from Wells on the 22d December last, (1825) at 9 o'clock, A. M. At about 1 P. M. when in Ipswich Bay, wind fresh from the N. W. the weather extremely cold and sea rough ; the vessel under a whole foresail and two-reefed mainsail, and going about seven knots, saw a sloop on our weather-bow come into the wind and immediately after the captain swing his hat. We immediately sprung our luff, and in a minute or two saw a man in the water ; came to, and the vessel in ranging ahead passed so near him that we tried to gaff him, but the vessel having lost her head-way, the trough of the sea knocked him out of our reach—threw him a stick of dry wood, which he laid hold on—got out the float with some difficulty, having a deck-load of wood, and being much loaded with ice. Benjamin Hodgkins then got into the float, leaving his brother on board, though dissuaded by him and warned that the attempt to save the man was too hazardous. When the float was within a few feet of him he let go the stick of wood, and began to sink—caught him as he was sinking—got him into the float and laid him on the bottom with his face downwards. He had been in the water from fifteen to twenty-five minutes. He was speechless at first, but spoke in about five minutes ; asked his



deliverer, (who had suffered much with the cold, having his fingers much frost-bitten,) his name, and where he belonged. Set him on board his vessel, their boat being heavy, and stowed forward with a cable in her. AARON HODGKINS.

It is stated in an affidavit of the captain of the sloop, forwarded to the Trustees, that 'not one in a hundred would have ventured out as Hodgkins did in so rough and boisterous a sea.'

Benjamin Hodgkins rescued a man in a similar manner on the 6th July of the same year.

*To the Trustees of the Humane Society.*

POINT SHIRLEY, Nov. 10, 1825.

Gentlemen: By a reference to the *Columbian Centinel*, which accompanies this letter, you will find therein a communication respecting the rescue of two men from drowning, named John Bates and Benjamin Price, by myself and my brother George.

Yours, with respect,

ABIJAH R. TEWKSBURY.

N. B. By referring to the books of the Society, it will be found that a reward has been awarded to me in two former instances.

[From the *Centinel*.]

As two young men, named John Yates and Benjamin Price, glassblowers in the Boston Glass Manufactory, were attempting on Saturday afternoon last to pass over the outer head of the great Fawn Bar in our outer harbor, whilst the sea was breaking heavily thereon, their boat was unfortunately over-set, and they were for some minutes in imminent danger of drowning; but by the forethought and alacrity of Mr. Abijah R. Tewksbury and his brother George, both sons of Mr. William Tewksbury, late of Deer Island, they were by them under Providence rescued from a watery grave.

Mr. A. R. Tewksbury and his brother had been out for the purpose of shooting, and were returning home; but observing a boat to be approaching the head of the bar, with an apparent intention of crossing it, and anticipating the danger to which she might be exposed, they immediately made towards her in order to caution the persons therein from attempting the passage of the bar, and to afford them assistance

should it be needed. Before they could come sufficiently near the boat to speak her, she had entered the heavy swell on the bar and was immediately filled : the two brothers now hastened with all speed to the relief of the sufferers, and by prudent and cautious management succeeded in bringing them off in safety ; leaving however the boat which had been sunk, together with four muskets and two great coats, none of which could be recovered on account of the heavy break of the sea. This makes the number of persons rescued by this family of Tewksbury thirty-one, and entitles them to the unqualified regard of a philanthropic community. The above should operate as a caution to inexperienced persons who may visit our outer harbor, not to attempt the passage of a bar or shoal when the sea is breaking heavily, as the case may not often occur when any one may be near at hand to save them from impending fate.

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*To the Humane Society, Boston.*

TRURO, May 8, 1827.

Gentlemen : The undersigned feels it his duty to state to you, for your consideration, the particulars of his being driven on shore on the back of Cape Cod, in Truro, in the schooner Hero of Boston from Lubeck, with a cargo of plaster of paris. On the 2d inst. split our sails, and, the vessel being unmanageable, drifted on shore at low water, when the vessel struck on the outer bars, and immediately filled with water ; the wind blowing hard, and the sea making a highway over us. This was at 11, A. M., and we were in this situation until 5, P. M. A great number of people came to the shore from two towns ; but, the sea running so high, could afford us no relief : the people brought a whale-boat on their shoulders from a great distance. The vessel, being filled with water, instead of lifting to come over the bar, settled down in the sand ; and the quarter-deck rising at every sea, we were obliged to take ourselves to the bowsprit and jib-boom. We veered lines fastened to spars to try to reach the shore ; but the tide and undertow, the wind blowing so hard, would not let us land. Our distressed situation excited the feelings of our fellow-citizens on shore. Mr. John C. Knowles, of Truro, and John Knowles, of Eastham, then volunteered, at the risk of their lives, with the boat ; and, after making several attempts, suc-



ceeded in getting the mate and two men on shore. The line then parted, and the boat nearly filled with water, and hurt Mr. John C. Knowles's hand. He being very much fatigued, then Col. Joseph Holbrook of Welfleet, Capt. Nathan Paine of Truro, and Thomas Freeman of Welfleet, made the second attempt, and fortunately succeeded in getting myself and the other two people on shore. I beg to recommend to your consideration those gentlemen who risked their lives to save ours.

JOSIAH W. TROTT, Master schr. Hero.

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A statement of the rescue of Capt. Adams, crew, and passengers of schooner Olive-Branch of Bath, by Reuben Coombs, master of the pilot-boat Leader of Boston.

The schooner Olive-Branch, Capt. Adams, from Bath, with an assorted cargo bound to Boston, having on board Messrs. David Brown, John Ferrick, Rankin Rogers, Charles Williams, and Joseph Gabello, a Portuguese, as passengers, with Samuel Adams, master, Mark Ridley, Kingsbury Milley, and Elisha Cornish, as crew, struck upon a reef of rocks in Broad Sound called the Devil's Back, at 2 A. M. on Friday, May 11, 1827, in a heavy gale of wind from E.N.E., beat over, bilged, and filled with water. Capt. Adams let go both anchors, and held on until 7 A. M., at which time the schooner parted her cables, and immediately overset. At 8 A. M. the said schooner Olive-Branch was discovered by the undersigned from the Observatory on Central Wharf drifting through Broad Sound before the wind, with several men upon the wreck clinging to the shrouds. Upon seeing which, signals were made to the telegraph stations and to the pilot-boats in the lower harbor, which were severally repeated and answered in conformity to the system of harbor signals.

Mr. Reuben Coombs, master of the pilot-boat Leader, got under weigh from Nantasket roads, with Mr. Jacob Baker, an assistant pilot, and proceeded with much difficulty against a gale of wind, heavy sea, and head tide, and after beating through Black Rock Passage was able to approach the wreck with the Leader, and with much hazard determined to proceed to the rescue of the wrecked men in his canoe *alone*.

The sea, at this crisis, was very high, but with great caution and steady perseverance Mr. Coombs approached the



stern of the wreck, and gave assurance to Capt. Adams that he would rescue them if possible.

Measures were taken to lower down from the stern into the water those of the crew who were most exhausted. Three of them were let down in succession, and were providentially received in safety into the canoe after several unsuccessful attempts. Mr. Coombs, having happily succeeded thus far, proceeded with the three men to the *Leader*, where they were received on board by Mr. Jacob Baker; immediately after which, Mr. Coombs proceeded the second time to attempt the rescue of the others, and with great intrepidity was enabled to obtain the remaining four persons. (Joseph Gabello expired in the shrouds, and Mr. David Brown was washed overboard when the vessel overset.) Having succeeded in taking off the wreck the remaining four, and rescuing them from an immediate death, Mr. Coombs administered to their necessities, brought them up to town in the *Leader*, and contributed in rendering them every aid and assistance which humanity could suggest, or their necessities require.

JOHN R. PARKER, Conductor of Marine Telegraph.

*To the President of the Massachusetts Humane Society.*

FORT INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 27, 1828.

Sir: Having been requested to collect the facts relative to the bold and adventurous conduct of Sergeant Jos. W. Messerve and Corporal Thomas Burmingham, when rescuing a lad fourteen years of age from death; the following statement is, in my opinion, the truth, without exaggeration.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 19th inst. a cry of distress was heard at Fort Independence, by several officers and men, nearly in a direct line from the garrison to Forthill, so called, in Boston. Messerve and Burmingham volunteered to give relief: they prepared themselves, by throwing off their outward garments, and took a small skiff, (built expressly for the purpose of saving a person when in the ice) and expeditiously directed their course by the voice.

When passing the south ship-channel, between Fort Independence and Dorchester Point, where the ice was weakened by the previous rain and thaw, Messerve, who was drawing the skiff by a rope, fell through; he recovered himself by the aid of the rope and assistance of Burmingham, who followed

the skiff. Both repeatedly broke through the ice with their feet. They found the lad on a cake of ice twelve or fifteen feet in diameter surrounded by water. Messerve fell through again, and went under the ice, when Burmingham seized him by the collar and assisted him out. The skiff was floated within the reach of the boy, in which he was directed to place himself. When returning to the garrison, nearly on the same route they went, they both fell in alternately up to their breast. The distance from the Fort to the place where they took up the boy, was more than one mile and a half; nearly in a line with the new wharf of the workhouse, now building at South Boston.

Very respectfully, I am your most obedient and very humble servant,

JAMES MANN.

I will give the gentlemen of the society a rude sketch of the skiff, constructed solely for such like casualties. The bottom is a thick plank about eighteen inches wide; to the stern is fastened an upright piece of plank twelve or fifteen inches high, the width of the bottom piece; the stern of the bottom piece is rounded away so as to admit of a piece of plank six or eight inches wide, to which is attached a bolt and ring for a rope; the sides of the skiff is made of pine boards bent to the shape of the bottom plank. It will support the weight of two men in smooth water, and on weak ice as many as may conveniently get into it. The upper edge of the side pieces is strengthened by a narrow piece of board its whole length. That this little safe boat may be drawn without much resistance on the ice, two narrow pieces are nailed on the bottom from stem to stern. A carpenter can make one of these rude skiffs in half a day. The above plan may be improved, for purposes similar to those for which our skiff was constructed.

JAMES MANN.

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*Schedule of the Funds of the Society, exhibited by the Treasurer at the annual meeting, May 13, 1828.*

Eighty shares in U. S. Bank,	-	-	\$ 8000
Fifty-three shares in Union Bank,	-	-	5300
Twenty shares in Manuf. & Mech. Bank,	-	-	1000
Five shares in State Bank,	-	-	300
Ten shares in Chelsea, and one in Malden Bridge,			800
Two shares in W. Boston Bridge,	-		300
791 25 in 3 per cent. stock,	-	-	633
City Note at 4 per cent.	-	-	1000
Globe Bank Note at 4 1-2 per cent.	-		2000
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	-	-	640 52
			<hr/>
			\$ 19,973 52

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OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF  
THE HUMANE SOCIETY, 1829.

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BENJAMIN RICH, *President.*

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D. *First Vice President.*

CHARLES LOWELL, D. D. *Second Vice President.*

HENDERSON INCHES, *Treasurer.*

JOHN HEARD, Jr. *Corresponding Secretary.*

FRANCIS J. OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

PETER O. THACHER,  
FRANCIS PARKMAN,  
JOSEPH COOLIDGE,

ROBERT G. SHAW,  
DANIEL P. PARKER.

There is one vacancy, occasioned by the lamented death of JOHN GORHAM, M. D., who died on the 27th March.



Adams Phineas  
 Adams Jos. H.  
 Adams Benjamin  
 Adams Asher  
 Andrews James  
 Appleton Nathan  
 Appleton William  
 B.

Ballard Joseph  
 Barnard Tristram  
 Bartlett George, *Charlestown*  
 Bartlett Thomas  
 Belknap Jeremiah  
 Bellows John  
 Boyle John  
 Bradbury Charles  
 Bradford John  
 Breed Ebenezer  
 Brimmer Andrew  
 Brimmer George W.  
 Bumstead Josiah  
 Burroughs George  
 Bussey Benjamin, *Roxbury*  
 C.

Chapman Joseph  
 Cobb Samuel  
 Codman Charles R.  
 Coolidge Joseph  
 Cordis Thomas  
 Coverly Samuel  
 Cruft Edward  
 Cunningham Andrew  
 D.

Dana Benjamin  
 Davis Jonathan  
 Davis Joshua  
 Dehon William  
 Dennie Thomas  
 Dorr John

E.  
 Emmons Nathaniel  
 F.

Fenno John  
 Fleet Thomas  
 Foster James H.  
 Foster Phineas  
 Foster Joseph

Francis Ebenezer  
 Fuller Benjamin  
 G.  
 Gardiner J. S. J.  
 Grant Moses  
 Gray William R.  
 Greene Gardner  
 Greene Francis  
 Greenleaf Oliver C.  
 H.

Hall Joseph  
 Hallet George  
 Hall Jacob  
 Hammatt Benjamin  
 Head Joseph  
 Heard John jr.  
 Holmes Charles  
 Homes Henry  
 Howe William  
 Hubbard Henry  
 Hurd Joseph  
 I.

Inches Henderson  
 Ingalls Daniel  
 Ingalls Doct. William  
 J.

Jenkins Joseph W.  
 Jones John C.  
 Jones Thomas K.  
 Jones Joseph  
 Joy Benjamin  
 K.

Knapp Josiah  
 Knowles Seth  
 L.

Lewis Winslow  
 Linzee John I.  
 Lloyd James  
 Lodge Giles  
 Loring Caleb  
 Lowell Charles  
 Lowell John  
 M.

M'Cleary Samuel F.  
 May Joseph  
 May Samuel  
 May Perrin

Melville Thomas  
 Messenger Daniel  
 Messenger Henry  
 Morrill James

O.

Odiorne George  
 Oliver Ebenezer  
 Oliver Francis J.  
 Oliver Edward  
 Oliver Henry J.

P.

Page Thomas  
 Park John  
 Parker John  
 Parker Peter  
 Parker Daniel P.  
 Parkman Francis  
 Parkman John  
 Parsons Charles C.  
 Parsons Thomas  
 Parsons Nehemiah  
 Perkins Thomas H.  
 Perkins Thomas  
 Phillips Jonathan  
 Pratt William  
 Prescott William  
 Priest John F.

Q.

Quincy Josiah

R.

Revere Joseph W.  
 Rice Henry  
 Rich Benjamin  
 Ropes William  
 Russell Benjamin

S.

Sales Francis

Salisbury Samuel  
 Sanger Samuel  
 Sargent Daniel  
 Shaw R. G.

Sigourney Henry  
 Smith Benjamin  
 Snelling Samuel  
 Stanwood David  
 Stevens Isaac  
 Sturgis N. R.  
 Sullivan William

T.

Tarbell Thomas  
 Thatcher Peter O.  
 Thaxter Benjamin  
 Tilden Joseph  
 Townsend Alexander  
 Tucker R. D.  
 Tuckerman Edward  
 Tuckerman Joseph  
 Tuckerman William

W.

Wales Thomas B.  
 Ward Artemas  
 Warren J. C.  
 Waters John  
 Wells Titus  
 Welsh Thomas jr.  
 West Thomas  
 White Charles  
 Whitney Jonathan  
 Wigglesworth Thomas  
 Williams John D.  
 Winthrop Thomas L.  
 Wyman William





## APPENDIX.

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The following account of the origin and organization of the Massachusetts Humane Society has already been published,\* but will probably be new to many readers. Several extracts from the records are added, which will indicate, among other things, the principal objects to which the Society has directed its attention.

‘ A gentleman by the name of Moyes arrived in this town from London in May, 1784. He had been blind from his infancy ; but by the assistance of a faithful servant in reading to him, and the conversation of friends, he had, as he possessed an intelligent mind, acquired a very good general education, more especially in philosophy and chymistry, and had in consequence of his acquisitions in science, obtained the honor of a doctor’s degree. In the latter part of the winter of 1785, Rev. James Freeman, Royall Tyler, Esq. and A. Dexter passed an evening with the doctor at his lodgings. In conversation on the different institutions established solely for public benefit, Dr. Moyes suggested the outlines of a plan of a society, similar to the British Royal Humane Society, incorporated in 1774, in imitation of one in Holland, to restore to life such persons as were apparently dead from drowning, or any other sudden means of the extinction of life ; and he detailed many cases of complete recovery. The doctor was informed, that the first publication of the British Royal Humane Society, with their regulations, could be procured in the town from a gentleman, who had received it from Dr. Hawes, the principal promoter of the institution. The gentlemen present agreed to meet again the next evening, and produce the British publication : from which, with some local alterations, a plan was completed, and afterwards adopted by the subscribers. Mr. Freeman wrote out the whole system

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\* To the last paragraph on the 43d page.

agreed on between the gentlemen present ; and each one took a copy, to solicit subscriptions for a fund to carry into effect the objects of the institution.

Dr. Waterhouse calling on Dr. Moyes, while the other gentlemen were with him, offered to take, a subscription paper to the Hon. James Bowdoin, to which all consented.

January 5, 1786, the first meeting of the subscribers was held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, State Street. After agreeing to the rules and regulations as proposed, it was voted to organize the Society agreeably to them. It was accordingly voted, that it should be under the sole direction of not more than twelve Trustees, chosen by the members at their semi-annual meeting in December ; which Board of Trustees was to consist of a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, with six other Trustees.

Voted to proceed to the choice of officers.

Hon. James Bowdoin was chosen President.

Thomas Bulfinch, M. D. First Vice President.

Dr. John Warren Second Vice President.

Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D. Treasurer.

Rev. John Clarke, Recording Secretary.

Dr. Thomas Welsh, Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. Warren, chosen the Second Vice President, was not present at the meeting, nor had he subscribed to the institution. The paper was handed to a gentleman, who was requested to call on Dr. Warren, to inform him of the transactions of the Society, and to obtain his signature, and consent to accept the office of Second Vice President, and report at the adjournment, Feb. 2d.

Previous to the adjournment it was voted, that the officers elect be a committee to increase the list of subscribers.

February 2d, 1786, the subscribers met by adjournment.

The gentleman, requested to call on Dr. Warren, reported, that the doctor had subscribed to the institution, and accepted the choice of Second Vice President.

Dr. Bulfinch sent a note, that it was inconvenient for him to serve as Vice President, and that he declined the office.

Voted to proceed to another choice. Dr. James Lloyd was elected.

Voted to elect six Trustees.

Rev. Samuel Parker, Dr. Isaac Rand, Benjamin Water-



house, M. D. Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. Dr. Aaron Dexter, and Oliver Wendell, Esq. were chosen.

The meeting was then dissolved, to meet the second Tuesday in June, being, agreeably to the institution, a semi-annual meeting.

June 13th, 1786, a meeting of the Society was held, agreeably to the institution, by notice in the newspapers, in the Senate Chamber.

Dr. Lloyd declined the office of First Vice President.

Voted to proceed to the choice of a First Vice President. Oliver Wendell, Esq. was chosen.

Dr. Rand and Dr. Waterhouse declined serving as Trustees.

Voted to proceed to the choice of three Trustees, one vacancy being made by the election of Mr. Wendell First Vice President.

Rev. Samuel Stillman, D. D. Nathaniel Balch, Esq. and Samuel Henshaw, Esq. were chosen.

From this period the trustees have met by agreement at each other's houses, in rotation, the first Monday in every month\* ; and have executed the duties of their office with punctuality and despatch. They have erected several small houses in the most exposed places on the sea coast, to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen, and have furnished them with such conveniences, as were necessary for their immediate relief. The semi-annual meetings of the society have been continued regularly for the purposes specified in their constitution. The trustees have given such satisfaction to the Society, as that no change has been made in the board, except by death or resignation.

In the year 1791, the society was incorporated by the government of this commonwealth with full powers to make such by-laws and regulations, as may be necessary for the benefit of the society.'

The first nine names, entered on the records, are James Bowdoin, Mary Haley, Joseph Russell, Thomas Russell, Thomas Bulfinch, Francis Dana, John Lowell, Samuel Breck, Thomas Cushing. John Hancock's is the tenth, but it was inserted at a later period than the others. The next three are Thomas Welch, Aaron Dexter, and James Freeman. Of the forty-four who follow, before the name of the next who is *now*

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\* It is now the first Friday in the month.

a member, (John Coffin Jones,) only two are living. These are Benjamin Waterhouse and James Swan.

The list of members annexed to the first published sermon, in 1787, is as follows :—

Dr. Samuel Adams; Mr. Thomas Amory; Mr. Azor Archbald; John Avery, jr. Esq.; Mr. Jonathan Loring Austin; Hon. Benjamin Austin, jr.; Mr. Nathaniel Balch; Joseph Barrell, Esq.; Samuel Barrett, Esq.; Dr. Josiah Bartlett, Charlestown; Rev. Jeremy Belknap; Mr. Nathaniel Bethune; Mr. William Billings; Hon. James Bowdoin; James Bowdoin, jr. Esq., Dorchester; John Boyle, Esq.; Samuel Bradford, Esq.; Samuel Breck, Esq.; Mr. Henry Bromfield, jr.; John Brown, Esq.; Thomas Bulfinch, M. D.; Benjamin Clark, Esq.; Rev. John Clarke; Hon. Richard Cranch, Braintree; His Hon. Thomas Cushing; Thomas Cushing, jr. Esq.; Mr. Benjamin Clark Cutler; Hon. Francis Dana, Cambridge; Mr. William Dall; Mr. Peter Roe Dalton; Hon. Caleb Davis; Amasa Davis, Esq.; Robert Davis, Esq.; Thomas Dawes, jr. Esq.; Mr. Gilbert Deblois; Richard Devens, Esq.; Mr. John Deverell; Aaron Dexter, M. D.; Mr. Ebenezer Dorr; Rev. Joseph Eckley; Rev. John Eliot; Mr. Simon Elliott; Mr. Thomas English; William Erving, Esq.; Mr. John Erving, jr.; Rev. Oliver Everett; Joshua Farrington, Esq.; Mr. John Fenno; Mr. Bossenger Foster; Mr. William Foster; Mr. James Freeman; Mr. Jonathan Freeman; Mr. Joseph Greene; Joseph Greenleaf, Esq.; Mr. John Greenleaf; Joseph Hall, jr. Esq.; Doct. Lemuel Hayward; Sam'l. Henshaw, Esq.; Stephen Higginson, Esq.; Benj. Hitchborn, Esq.; Alex. Hodgdon Esq.; Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D.; Doct. John Homans; Hon. Jona. Jackson; Henry Jackson, Esq.; Leonard Jarvis, Esq.; Patrick Jeffery, Esq.; John Coffin Jones, Esq.; Doct. John Joy; Dr. Thomas Kast; Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland; Mr. William Lambert; Rev. John Lathrop, D. D.; Benjamin Lincoln, jr. Esq.; Doct. James Lloyd; Hon. John Lowell; Mr. John Lowell; John Lucas, Esq.; Jonathan Mason, Esq.; John May, Esq.; Mr. Joseph May; George Richards Minot, Esq.; Mr. John Murray, Gloucester; Mr. Henry Newman; Rev. Thomas Fitch Oliver, Marblehead; Hon. Robert Treat Paine; Rev. Samuel Parker; Edward Payne, Esq.; Mr. Joseph Pierce; Mr. Robert Pope; Mr. Joseph Pope; William Powell, Esq.; Mr. Henry Prentiss; Ezekiel Price, Esq.; Edward Proctor, Esq.;



Mr. Sampson Read ; John Rice, Esq. ; Thomas Russell, Esq. ; Mr. Joseph Russell ; Mr. Ezekiel Russell ; Mr. Samuel Salisbury ; William Scollay, Esq. ; Mr. William Selby ; Hon. David Sewall, Esq., York ; Samuel Sewall, Esq. Marblehead ; Mr. William Shattuck ; Doct. Oliver Smith ; Mr. William Smith ; Capt. Nehemiah Somes ; Rev. Samuel Stillman ; Dr. Charles Stockbridge, Scituate ; Mr. Russell Sturgis ; Hon. James Sullivan ; James Swan, Esq. ; John Sweetser, Esq. ; Mr. John Templeman ; Rev. Peter Thacher ; Doct. Thomas Thaxter, Hingham ; Doct. David Townsend ; Mr. Edward Tuckerman ; William Tudor, Esq. ; Hon. Cotton Tufts, Weymouth ; John Warren, M. D. ; Josiah Waters, Esq. ; Arnold Welles, Esq. ; Doct. Thomas Welch ; Hon. Oliver Wendell ; Doct. Moses Willard, Roxbury.

The first premium granted was twenty-eight shillings to Andrew Sloane, for saving a lad from drowning who had fallen through the ice into the millpond. It was voted February 27, 1786.

*December 12, 1786.*—Josiah Waters, Thomas Dawes, jr. and Joseph May, were chosen a committee to invite subscriptions to the society.

The first case of resuscitation which came under the notice of the trustees, as having occurred after the formation of the society, was a child of Mr. Dashwood. The report of the case will be found in this appendix, with another, selected from among the communications to the trustees.

*February 4, 1788.*—The First Vice President (Hon. Thomas Russell) presented a share in Malden bridge to the society, on condition that the income should be put to interest for twenty years, as an accumulating fund.

*June 10, 1788.*—A committee, of which Judge Lowell was chairman, appointed to consider a letter from Dr. Belknap on the subject of a provision for foundlings, and ‘to take up the matter at large,’ reported in favor of procuring subscriptions for a dispensary ‘for the medical relief of the poor, and the assistance of lying-in women and exposed children.’ The same committee, with the addition of three persons, were instructed ‘to consult with the gentlemen of the medical faculty, and the overseers of the poor, and to devise some plan for providing for foundlings, and obtain subscriptions to support the expense.’ We probably find in this report the germ of the Boston Dispensary.

*September 1, 1788.*—The trustees appointed a committee ‘to inquire into the circumstances of the Isle of Sables, and see what measures can be devised for erecting houses or settling families on said Island, to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen, &c. and to report what it is expedient for this society to do in this matter.’ The committee made the following report: ‘That they have made inquiry respecting the same, and find that, before the war, one or more families were settled on said island, but, being plundered by the hostile parties, were obliged to quit the island; that the island being above thirty miles, requires several houses, or families, to answer the benevolent purposes intended by this society; that it ought to be made a governmental or national concern, as the funds of this society are utterly inadequate to a matter of such magnitude; that as a great part of said island is the property of his excellency Governor Hancock, your committee are of opinion that an address be presented to Gov. Hancock, by the trustees, to take the matter into consideration, and by laying it before the General Court or Congress, or some other way, endeavor that suitable provision be made for saving the lives and property of those cast on shore on said island.’ An address was accordingly presented to Gov. Hancock, who laid the subject before the General Court. The trustees had also a communication on the subject with Capt. Linzee of his Britannic Majesty’s ship *Penelope*, then in Boston harbor, and with the Humane Society of London.

In *January* 1789, a committee of the trustees, of which Dr. Warren was chairman, made an interesting report on the subject of apparent death from freezing, which subject had been referred to a committee, in consequence of a letter from a member of the Humane Society. The report is on record.

In *July* 1789, the Trustees addressed a circular letter to each of the towns on the sea coast, recommending to their attention the benevolent designs of the Society.

In *October* of the same year, the trustees voted their thanks, and a gold medal, to Lieut. Scott, of his M. C. Majesty’s ship *Leopard*, ‘who, at the risk of his life, ventured from the stern of the ship to save a young lad from drowning.’ It was the first premium voted to a foreigner, out of the country, and was presented ‘in presence of Viscount de Pontives and the officers of his squadron.’

*August 5, 1790.*—‘Voted, that the thanks of the trustees



be presented to his excellency Gov. Hancock, for his polite attention in ordering the guns of the castle to salute them as they passed, and the castle barge to attend them in their visitation to the islands, and assist them on their return to Boston.'

*April 4, 1791.*—A medal was voted to Mons. Julien Jean Du Rutoir, sub-lieutenant in the navy of France, for his signal exertions in saving the lives of Daniel Pierce and three men belonging to this commonwealth, who were shipwrecked near Nantucket shoals, on the 24th of December preceding. In consequence of this act of the trustees, a letter, of which the following is a copy, was transmitted to Mons. De Letombe, consul of France, a member of the society, by the National Assembly of France.

PARIS, Nov. 24, 1791.

Sir: The National Assembly, to whom I have imparted the letter which you directed to me, has given deserved applause to the behavior of M. Du Rutoir, and has desired me to testify to him its satisfaction thereupon; and to forward to him the honorable medal which has been decreed to him by the Humane Society of Massachusetts.

The National Assembly at the same time directed me to write to you, and to express how sensible it was to the earnest care taken by that society to reward, in so flattering a manner, a French citizen. The happy revolution which has been effected in this empire, will draw more closely those ties which had already united the American and French nations. Thus linked together, in spite of the distance which separates them, they will have but one and the same spirit, and will be in no competition but in those virtues which the love of liberty and patriotism inspire. The whole world will be solicitous to pay a just homage to the benevolent citizens, who, impelled by the generous ardor of rendering themselves useful to their fellow-men, have formed an association under the sublime title of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, instituted to relieve the unfortunate, and to reward those who imitate its noble intention.

The representatives of the French nation do solemnly undertake, in the name of their constituents, the same engagement, and the whole nation, free hereafter from the yoke which restrained its native benevolence, will form but one philanthropic society, which will keep up with that of Massachusetts a happy intercourse of virtues and paternal regard which no

other interests will ever be able to interrupt. This is the vote of the National Assembly, and you, sir, are requested by them to communicate these sentiments to the Humane Society of Massachusetts.

The President of the National Assembly.

(Signed)

GRENOT VAUBLANC.

*February 6, 1792.*—Voted, that the president, vice presidents, treasurer, and corresponding secretary, be a committee to wait upon his excellency the Governor, and request him to represent to such officers of the federal government as he may think proper, the necessity of having a lighthouse erected in some part of Cape Cod, in order to preserve the lives and property of those who navigate the bay of Massachusetts, and to desire that such lighthouse may be erected at the charge of the continent. A communication was had with the Marine Society on the same subject. The subject was renewed by the trustees in 1796, and a correspondence held with the Hon. Mr. Ames, member of congress, in relation to it.

*July 4, 1791.*—The president (Thomas Russell) presented the society with three state notes, amounting with the interest to £311 6. 6. *September 5,* he presented the seal of the society.

*November 9.*—Thanks were voted to John Lane, Esq. of London, for a donation of two prints representing a remarkable instance of the resuscitation of a young man, and they were deposited with the vice president.

*March 5, 1792.*—The committee appointed to take into consideration the letter from Dr. Thomas Bulfinch on the method used by the savages for the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning, reported that ‘the facts contained therein are a valuable addition to the history of resuscitation, and that, as it is one of the duties of this society to collect everything of this nature, whether founded on reason or experience, they ought to be carefully preserved, and may perhaps lead to other discoveries of still greater consequence to the views of the institution: they, however, take the liberty to remark, that the position in which the savages appear to have placed the subject, though doubtless convenient for discharging the water, seems to have been highly unfavorable to the renewal of respiration; and we would further observe, that the success which attended the method, notwithstanding the impropriety of situation, is a stronger argument in support of



the efficacy of tobacco smoke than we remember to have met with.'

*February 3, 1794.*—A report was made by the medical committee on the propriety of applying tobacco in the enematic form in eliciting the vital principle, in answer to a question from the Humane Society in London.

*March 3, 1794.*—'A letter was communicated from Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown,\* of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, dated Dec. 31, 1793, tendering his best acknowledgments for the honor done him by the trustees in electing him a member of the Humane Society, and as a manifestation of his gratitude, he should forward the introduction of a similar institution there.

*May 5, 1794.*—'Voted, that the President, Vice President, Rev. Dr. Howard, Doct. Welsh, and Rev. Dr. Parker be a committee to consider the propriety of petitioning the general court at their next session for a brief, in order to relieve our brethren in captivity among the Algerines.' The committee 'reported a letter from the Vice President of the United States upon the subject. As also several letters from the captives in Algiers to Mr. Bond; and after debate, it was voted to suspend, for the present, the further consideration of petitioning the general court.'

*June 1, 1795.*—'The treasurer informed the trustees that he had received of Mr. Gray, executor to the will of Mrs. Thayer, fifty pounds sterling, being a donation to the Humane Society.'

*July 29, 1795.*—'A letter was communicated from Doctor Dingley, of New York, one of the medical committee of the Humane Society lately established there, enclosing the constitution of their society.'

*Dec. 8, 1795.*—'A letter was communicated from Thomas Bulkley, Esq. of Lisbon, enclosing fifty dollars, as a testimony of his disposition to promote the benevolent objects of the society.'

*Feb. 23, 1796.*—A committee, of which Dr. Warren was chairman, reported an answer to a number of queries proposed to the trustees, on the cause of bodies floating; of 'the discharge of mucus from the nostrils rather than the mouth, in instances of submersion,' and on 'the use of the warm bath.' The report is recorded.

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\* Afterwards professor of rhetoric in the university of Edinburgh.

*May 2, 1796.*—The corresponding secretary gave notice of the receipt of one hundred dollars from John Bulkley, Esq. of Lisbon, who had been elected an honorary member of the society.

*June 12, 1798.*—‘Voted, that the vice president, Dr. Dexter, and Mr. sheriff Allen, be a committee to confer with a committee of the college and the inhabitants of Cambridge, respecting the expediency and practicability of erecting a bath upon Cambridge river, for the purpose of preventing accidents that often occur in bathing in the open river; and the said committee are authorized to join them in a mutual expense of the same, provided they shall think proper.’ The society appropriated one hundred and fifty dollars towards the object.

*December 4, 1797.*—‘The committee appointed at the last meeting to call upon the public for all instances of resuscitation that may take place within this commonwealth, made the following report:

The trustees of the Humane Society having been individually informed of several instances of persons who had incurred death by drowning or otherwise, and been fortunately recovered by the means recommended by the society, and no communication made thereof; and convinced that publishing the circumstances of such incidents would be attended with beneficial effects, hereby request the citizens of this commonwealth, and particularly the gentlemen in the medical line, to communicate to the corresponding secretary, all the instances that have, or shall come to their knowledge, of reanimation, and the means whereby those happy events are accomplished, with such other particulars of the time respiration was suspended, &c. as they shall think of importance to notice; as it is by comparing the success of different means and operations, that this important art can be brought to perfection. The trustees are also desirous of extending the rewards promised by the society for signal exertions throughout the commonwealth, and for this reason they request information of all the attempts of reanimation, even if they prove unsuccessful.

N. B. The trustees request the same favor from the citizens of the neighboring states.

*March 4, 1799.*—‘The committee appointed to consider the expediency of offering a premium for a dissertation upon some subject connected with the views of this society for the preservation of life, reported, that a piece of plate of the value



of fifty dollars be given for the greatest number of important and well substantiated facts instrumental in giving origin to the yellow fever in the United States, &c.' The medal was awarded to Samuel Brown, M.B. and the dissertation published at the expense of the society.

*June 11, 1799.*—The trustees of the Humane Society, having had frequent applications for reward in cases, for which the constitution of said society does not authorize their granting a premium, wish their fellow-citizens to be informed, with a view to prevent fruitless applications, that the services for which said society holds out a reward are,—

*First.* That when any accident shall happen producing apparent death, the person who shall first discover and endeavor to recover the subject, shall be entitled to a reward.

*Secondly.* The person who shall receive into his or her house, the body of one apparently dead, with a view that means may be used for its recovery, is also entitled to such a compensation as the trustees shall judge adequate.

*Thirdly.* That any person who shall, by any signal exertion, save another from death, is entitled to a reward in proportion to the risk and danger incurred.

By a signal exertion the trustees conceive must be understood something more than barely reaching out the hand, or throwing a rope from a wharf, or a boat, or even wading into the water to half a man's depth, and rescuing a man from drowning ; for the principles of common humanity and sympathy are sufficient motives for such exertions ; but it must include the endangering his own life, or incurring some damage, by impairing the health, or injuring his apparel or other property. In any or all these cases the trustees are ready to grant adequate reward, when properly authenticated ; but do not think themselves warranted by the regulations of the society to bestow them in other cases.

*November 30, 1801.*—‘The Rev. Dr. Parker made a representation that a gentleman had made an offer of four hundred dollars to the Humane Society, for the purpose of erecting a building for those persons who are so unfortunate as to become insane.’ The trustees referred the subject to the society, who, at their semi-annual meeting, December 8th, appointed a committee to consider the subject, and report what was proper to be done in the matter.

*September 6, 1802.*—The trustees received information

from the Rev. Isaac Smith, of the formation of a Humane Society at Newburyport, and a request that the institutes of this society might be transmitted.

*April 4, 1803.*—A letter from James Lloyd, jr. was communicated, informing the trustees that Mr. John Bulkley, of Lisbon, had bequeathed one hundred pounds sterling to the Humane Society.

*February 4, 1805.*—The committee to whom was referred the case of a person saved from drowning in the town dock, reported that he had awarded four dollars, and also had applied, as he was directed, to the inspector of police, who had engaged to place a lamp at the town dock for the prevention of a like accident in future.

*September 4, 1809.*—The committee on the subject of the Life Boat, (which had been built at the expense of the society) reported, 1. That its dimensions are thirty by ten feet. 2. The expense \$1433 11. 3. The expense of the shed which contains it, \$163 05. 4. The expense of the piece of plate presented to Mr. Gardner for superintending the building of the boat, \$43;—making the whole amount \$1639 16.

*December 2, 1811.*—The trustees received notice that Mrs. Esther Sprague, late of Dedham, had bequeathed three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents to the society.

*May, 1812.*—The trustees received from the executor of the Hon. Samuel Dexter, deceased, fifty dollars, being a legacy to the society.

*October 7, 1816.*—A communication was received from the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, informing the trustees of the Humane Society that the house of Mrs. Magee, in Roxbury, which was, in their opinion, a suitable place for an asylum for the insane, might be purchased, with sixteen acres of land, for sixteen thousand dollars; and that Dr. George Parkman had offered to procure eleven thousand dollars of the purchase money, provided the other five thousand should be advanced by the Hospital Corporation; the said corporation to have the entire title to the property. The communication was committed to Dr. Dexter, Dr. Spooner, and Judge Dawes, to consider and report what aid, if any, the Humane Society can afford for the object. (This project was afterwards abandoned.)

*November 4, 1816.*—Voted, that the trustees of the Hu-



mane Society will afford such support and assistance, as may be in their power, towards the establishment of an hospital for the reception, care, and relief of persons who are, or who may be, deprived of their reason.'

'Voted, that Messrs. Spooner, Cobb, and Eliot be a committee to prepare a subscription paper proper to be presented to such persons as may be disposed to contribute towards the establishment of an hospital for insane persons.'

*November 6, 1816.*—'The president communicated the following. "To the President and Trustees of the Humane Society: Gentlemen,—We, the subscribers, members of the Humane Society, actuated solely by a desire to promote a cause most interesting to humanity, and of a nature consistent with the general design of the institution, respectfully request that the funds of the society, so far as they are disposable by the trustees, may be applied to the encouragement of the Hospital for Lunatics, proposed to be established in this town, or its vicinity. (Signed) Geo. Cabot, Jos. Coolidge, jr. J. Parker, Jno. Davis, C. Coolidge, Jas. Prince, John Gore, Wm. Minot, Jos. Tilden, S. May, G. Snow, P. O. Thacher, S. Higginson, T. Barnard, J. Holland, J. Osborne, T. Dennie, O. Goodwin, D. Sargent, I. Sargent, C. Loring, A. Cunningham, A. Touro, J. Brazer, S. Blagge, Benj. Austin, T. Williams, T. J. Prince, F. J. Oliver, T. Curtis, J. C. Jones, S. Snelling, Wm. Hammatt."'

'Voted, that the trustees do authorize the treasurer to subscribe five thousand dollars, in behalf of the society, towards the establishment of an hospital for insane persons.'

'Voted, that the Rev. Charles Lowell, Samuel Parkman, Esq. and Dr. Spooner, be a committee to confer with the trustees of the "General Hospital," and request the aid of that corporation, in the proposed establishment.'

At the same meeting the trustees appointed a committee, of which Joseph Coolidge, jr. Esq. was chairman, who were requested to solicit and obtain subscriptions for the aforesaid object. The subscription paper provided, that 'whenever twenty-five thousand dollars were subscribed, the president of the Humane Society should be authorized to call a meeting of the subscribers, that they might adopt such measures as may be expedient.'

*November 20, 1816.*—The committee appointed to confer with the trustees of the General Hospital, reported a letter

from the said trustees to the chairman, expressive of their willingness to receive and apply 'any sums which the trustees of the Humane Society, or private individuals, shall see fit to subscribe to the establishment of a hospital for the insane, according to the principles and on the terms such subscribers shall see fit to prescribe, provided the same be consistent with the terms and principles of their charter of incorporation.'

Whereupon 'Voted, that the committee appointed to obtain subscriptions be requested to commence the business of their appointment immediately, and that Rev. Mr. Lowell, Mr. Parkman, and Dr. Spooner be requested to explain the intentions and views entertained by the Humane Society in assisting in the establishment of the proposed hospital for insane persons.'

*December, 1816.*—At a meeting of the trustees, John Lowell, Josiah Quincy, and Tristram Barnard, a committee from the trustees of the General Hospital, appeared and had a conference with the trustees of the Humane Society, respecting the terms on which they would appropriate a part of their funds towards the establishment of an asylum for the insane, under the direction of the trustees of the General Hospital.

'Voted, that Samuel Cobb and Charles Davis be a committee to meet the trustees of the General Hospital, and offer to them, in writing, the terms and conditions on which said Cobb and Davis may think the Humane Society willing to subscribe five thousand dollars towards the establishment of a lunatic hospital.' This committee offered, as their report, December 24th, 1816, the following vote and proceedings of the trustees of the General Hospital.

'At an adjourned meeting of the trustees of the hospital fund, held at the Athenæum in Boston, December 18, 1816, a proposal, as received from the committee of the trustees of the Humane Society (appointed for that purpose) to subscribe five thousand dollars to the funds of this corporation, on the following terms and conditions, viz. "That the said subscription of five thousand dollars be appropriated by the trustees of the General Hospital for the establishment of an hospital for the insane, whenever the additional sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be obtained from other subscribers for the same purpose, on the following conditions. The Insane Hospital shall be located in a situation detached, and at a suitable distance from the buildings of the General Hospital, and be



considered a separate and distinct establishment ;—all the funds which may be subscribed for this object, and all the profits and income arising from it, and all donations to it, shall be managed and applied for its sole use and benefit, and not blended or mixed with those for the hospital for the sick ;—distinct books and accounts shall be kept for it ;—there shall always be a standing committee of the trustees of the General Hospital to conduct the same, and also, a committee of three persons, viz. the president of Harvard University, of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Humane Society, or any two of them, to inspect the transactions, books, and accounts, so as to insure a faithful application of its funds to the separate use of this establishment ;—and, as soon as twenty-five thousand dollars shall be subscribed, the trustees of the General Hospital shall proceed to purchase land, and provide the necessary buildings, appoint the necessary officers and nurses, and procure whatever else may be necessary or convenient for its complete organization, so that it may be in readiness for the reception of suitable subjects as soon as may be practicable, and as far as the funds may admit. Whereupon, the said conditions having been considered by the trustees of the Hospital fund, *Voted*, that the proposed donation of five thousand dollars from the trustees of the Humane Society be accepted on the terms and conditions above expressed, and that a copy of this vote and of the proceedings thereto relating, be transmitted to the trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and that the same be attested by the secretary.                      Attest.                      RICHARD SULLIVAN,  
Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation.'

The trustees accepted the report of their committee, empowered their treasurer to subscribe five thousand dollars on the terms and conditions accepted by the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation, and thus the Humane Society of Massachusetts laid the foundation of 'the Asylum for the Insane.'

*February, 1817.*—'Voted, that on the next annual meeting there be a contribution, and that the amount contributed be paid by the treasurer to the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital ; one half of what may be contributed to be appropriated to the hospital for insane persons, and the other half to the hospital for the sick.'

*March 1, 1819.*—‘The president laid before the board a letter from Nathaniel Crookshank, Esq. of the town of Harrison, county of Hamilton, and state of Ohio, referring to the humane exertions of William Willshire, Esq. consul of his Britannic Majesty at Mogadore, in the empire of Morocco, in rescuing Capt. Riley from slavery among the Arabs, and the board also being possessed of information derived from other sources, of Mr. Willshire’s generous and disinterested exertions in the cause of humanity, in rescuing others from African slavery, and restoring them to freedom and their homes, it was therefore unanimously voted, that the society’s gold medal, of the value of twenty dollars, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to him, and that Mr. Lowell, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Ritchie be a committee to cause the medal to be made and forwarded to Mr. Willshire.

‘Voted, unanimously, That William Willshire, Esq. be admitted an honorary member of the society.’

*July, 1820.*—‘Voted, that the treasurer be authorized and requested to pay to the treasurer of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and that the said seven hundred and fifty dollars be given to the hospital on the same terms and conditions as a former donation was made by the Humane Society.’

*Nov. 6, 1820.*—‘On representation of the benevolence and patriotism of Horatio Sprague, Esq. an American merchant resident at Gibraltar, in reimbursing William Willshire, Esq. the money advanced by him for the redemption of Captain James Riley and his companions from slavery, *voted*, that the society’s gold medal, of the value of twenty dollars, with suitable inscriptions, be presented to Mr. Sprague, for his generous exertions in the cause of humanity, and that he be admitted an honorary member.’

*Dec. 4, 1820.*—‘In consideration of the many signal and personal exertions of Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, in the cause of humanity, *voted*, that Capt. Benjamin Rich be authorized to subscribe, in behalf of the Humane Society, the sum of forty dollars towards the purchase of a boat for Mr. Tewksbury.’

*Nov. 7, 1822.*—‘The treasurer gave notice that he had received from Mr. Adan, the executor of Mr. William Lambert, deceased, a note of hand for one hundred and fifty dollars, payable in one year, from June 3d, 1822, being a legacy to the society.’



*Aug. 1, 1823.*—‘The treasurer reported that he had received five thousand dollars from the executors of Mr. Abram Touro, deceased, being a legacy to the society.’

*August, 1824.*—Voted, to contribute six hundred dollars, annually, for three years, for the support of six free beds in the General Hospital, to be at the disposal of the officers of the society. A similar vote was passed July, 1827.

*April, 1825.*—‘Voted, that the recording secretary cause to be procured, for the society, one of Von Houten’s breathing pumps for the restoration of life in cases of suspended animation from drowning, a description and drawing of which was presented by Edward Cruft, Esq.’ At different periods the trustees have procured machines for promoting resuscitation, and have deposited them in several places in the commonwealth.

*August, 1827.*—Voted, to appropriate one hundred dollars for the instruction in swimming of as many lads belonging to the public schools as Dr. Leiber, the teacher of the art, will receive for that sum, and as are unable to defray the expense. Dr. Leiber expressed his deep sense of the approbation bestowed upon his undertaking by the society, and determined to receive as many scholars under their grant as he possibly could without serious injury to his other pupils, and fixed the number at thirty-six. (Only eight scholars attended, and sixty dollars were paid, being the regular price for instructing that number of pupils.)

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*Cases referred to in page 45.*

*Communication from Dr. John Warren.*

A child of Mr. Samuel Dashwood, jr. painter, in Boston, of two years of age, in the month of October, 1787, fell into a cistern of water seven feet deep, and was taken out by a gentleman of the neighborhood, and was apparently dead. Fortunately, this gentleman was acquainted with the methods recommended by the Humane Society, and immediately began to put them in practice. The subject was undressed, and wiped as dry as possible; hot blankets were wrapped round the body, and as one became cool, another was applied; with these, friction was used to every part of the body: after a few minutes (between four and seven) they had the unexpected satisfaction to discover signs of returning life. The first symptom of recovery was a convulsive motion of the chest, attended with a forcible effort to distend the lungs. A physician arriving at this time, the pulse was examined, and though perceptible, it was extremely languid and irregular. Fumigation of tobacco was vigorously applied, and, on the first injection into the bowels, it instantly produced a full inspiration, succeeded by a loud and laborious roar, and an evi-



dent increase of the action of the heart. On suspending the use of this remedy for a minute, the vigor of the pulse was sensibly abated, and on returning to it again, the effects were as before; together with a small discharge of indigested matter from the stomach. In about twenty-five minutes, from the child's being taken out of the water, the pulse began to beat with some degree of regularity, and the breathing to be performed with less labor and interruption, though he was still, to appearance, in considerable distress. At this period, he was placed in a hot bed, with a person who was directed to continue the friction; hot bricks were applied to the feet, and a warming-pan of coals directed to be repeatedly moved over the bed-clothes. In three or four hours he appeared to be perfectly recovered, and is now a healthy and promising child.

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*To the Humane Society, Boston.*

Gentlemen: Permit me to lay before you the following remarkable case, as a token of my high respect and esteem for your benevolent institution.

John Moulton, eighteen years of age, attended the fulling-mill business in Stratham, in the state of New Hampshire. He went down to the mill on the morning of the 28th September, 1789, to put the works in motion, which he effected by elevating a water-gate: there being a great head of water at that time, the wheel was carried round with rapidity. He had occasion to cleanse a basket, in which it was designed to shave fustic, and accordingly went to the sluice-way before the wheel, and put the basket in; so that the water suddenly filling its cavity, pulled him forward with such violence, that he could not recover the equilibrium of his body. He found himself falling, and, extending his arm for relief, it met one of the floats, which whirled him under the wheel in a moment. One of the floats caught him between the os illium and short ribs, and wedged him under so fast, that the wheel was stopped; while the water overflowed and surrounded him. In this situation he continued till the proprietor of the mill returning from the south part of the town, went down to attend his business. He immediately observed that the wheel was still, while the gate was up at its full height, and the water rushing upon it with the greatest velocity. He searched for the cause; but found none, till with difficulty having shut the gate more than half way, and looking under the wheel, he saw the young man's leg lying over the sluice board. He flew to his relief; but could not help him by reason of the pressure of the water, and weight of the wheel. He then went aloft, and cried for help; when one Simon Pottle hearing the voice as he was passing that way, afforded his assistance; but in vain. Finding more help necessary, said Pottle went to the distance of forty or fifty rods, and procured two men, viz. David Barker and Caleb Wiggins, who, taking with them levers and axes, went down, cut away, pryed the wheel up, and took the young man



out. They examined and found him breathless, cold, and contracted. While they were endeavoring to effect his relief from the water and wheel, I was sent for, and arrived there before they had taken off his wet clothes. He was carried into a spacious room, laid on a bed, and placed in a convenient posture for examination. There was a total privation of respiration, and a stagnation of the blood; and, as far as we could observe, the heart lay dormant. All the vital organs were motionless, with an extreme muscular rigidity and coldness. I was resolved to try the method recommended by the Humane Society for recovering drowned persons, being of opinion that he was in a state of suffocation. He was accordingly laid in an horizontal position, and sometime gently turned upon his side. Friction was used, and his body covered with warm flannels, frequently applied. Volatiles and camphorated spirits were applied to the spine of his back and temporal muscles, with injections of tobacco smoke. These operations were continued one hour and a quarter, when there appeared a visible glow on his face; a tremor soon pervaded his whole system, which was followed by tremendous groans and spasms for twenty minutes. When the blood began to circulate, phlebotomy was performed, and medicines given agreeable to the indications of the case. In three hours he so far recovered as to be able to give an account of his falling into the water. I saw him on the 24th July, 1790; he then enjoyed fine health, and pursued his business with ease and alacrity.

It was the united opinion of a number of judicious persons that Moulton lay under the water and wheel one hour, at a moderate computation. One circumstance in support of their opinion was, that the young man's hat, which undoubtedly fell from his head when he was caught under the wheel, was taken up several rods from the mill by a man passing over the stream; who, not thinking that there was any body in the mill in distress, went on, and by estimation must have been gone at least one hour before his return, which was before I began my operations.

I subscribe myself, gentlemen, in bonds of the highest esteem and veneration, your most obedient, very humble servant,

*Billerica, Sept. 27, 1790.*

WILLIAM WILKINS.

*List of Officers from the formation of the Society to the present time.*

*Presidents.*—James Bowdoin, Thomas Russell, Jonathan Mason, John Warren, Aaron Dexter, William Spooner, Jonathan Amory, Benjamin Rich.

*First Vice Presidents.*—Thomas Russell, Jonathan Mason, John Warren, Simeon Howard, John Lathrop, Thomas Dawes, Wm. Spooner, Samuel Cobb, Benjamin Rich, John C. Warren.

*Second Vice Presidents.*—John Warren, Simeon Howard,



John Lathrop, Aaron Dexter, William Spooner, Samuel Parkman, Samuel Cobb, Jonathan Amory, John C. Warren, Charles Lowell.

*Treasurers.*—Simeon Howard, Samuel Parker, Ewd. Gray, John Eliot, Samuel Cobb, Ephraim Eliot, Henderson Inches.

*Corresponding Secretaries.*—Thomas Welsh, John Clarke, Samuel Parker, Aaron Dexter, William Spooner, George G. Lee, Charles Lowell, John Heard, jr.

*Recording Secretaries.*—John Clarke, Samuel Parker, John Avery, jr. Edward Gray, Charles Davis, Francis J. Oliver.

*Trustees.*—Samuel Parker, John Lathrop, Aaron Dexter, Oliver Wendell, Samuel Stillman, Nathaniel Balch, Samuel Henshaw, Peter Thacher, Thomas Welsh, John Avery, jr., John Clarke, Jeremiah Allen, William Spooner, Samuel Parkman, James Scott, Edward Gray, William Phillips, Joseph Coolidge, William Emerson, Samuel Bradford, Jonathan Chapman, Benjamin Rich, Joseph S. Buckminster, Thomas Dawes, Charles Lowell, George G. Lee, Ephraim Eliot, Jonathan Amory, Andrew Ritchie, John C. Warren, Bryant P. Tilden, Samuel Cobb, John Heard, jr., Peter O. Thacher, Francis Parkman, Joseph Coolidge, Robert G. Shaw, Daniel P. Parker, John Gorham.

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*List of Persons who have delivered Discourses before the Humane Society.*

John Lathrop 1787,\* Simeon Howard 1788, Peter Thacher 1789, Benjamin Waterhouse 1790, Samuel Parker 1791, John Bartlett 1792, John Clark 1793, Thomas Barnard 1794, John Brooks 1795, Chandler Robbins 1796, John Fleet 1797, Wm. Walter 1798, Isaac Hurd 1799, Thomas Thacher 1800, Jedidiah Morse 1801, Eliphalet Porter 1802, John S. J. Gardiner 1803, John Howard 1804, Thos. Gray 1805, Thaddeus M. Harris 1806, Wm. Emerson 1807, Thos. Danforth 1808, Joseph M'Kean 1809, John T. Kirkland 1810, Lemuel Shaw 1811, Henry Colman 1812, Jas. Kendall 1813, John Allyn 1814, Horace Holley 1815, John Gorham 1816, William Tudor 1817.

*Huts erected by the Humane Society.*—1787—One on Scituate beach; one on the outer beach of Nantasket; one on the west end of Lovell's Island. 1789—One on Calf's Island; one on the east end of Lovell's Island; one on the other end of Nantasket beach. 1792—One on Stout's Creek on Cape Cod. 1794—Two on the Island of Nantucket. 1799—One on Pettick's Island. 1802—One between Race Point and the head of Stout's Creek, a mile from Peaked Hill, Cape Cod; one built by the society in 1792, at Stout's Creek, having washed away for want of a proper foundation, another has been erected there; one on Nauset beach; one between Nauset and Chatham harbors; one on the beach of Cape Malebarre on the sandy point of Chatham. 1806—Two on Duxborough beach.†

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\* Dr. Howard was appointed to deliver a discourse in 1786, but declined, and no discourse was delivered.

† Duxborough beach, formerly called Salt's beach, is about 7 miles long, running from the Gurnet lighthouse to the southmost point. The distance from the Plymouth lighthouse to the southmost is two miles and a half, and about half a mile from the high pines. The other hut is erected two miles and a half north of the hut above mentioned, which is about half a mile south of Rowe's Hammock.











